DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 464 979 UD 035 003

AUTHOR	Martin, Joyce A.; Hamilton, Brady E.; Ventura, Stephanie J.; Menacker, Fay; Park, Melissa M.
TITLE	Births: Final Data for 2000.
INSTITUTION	National Center for Health Statistics (DHHS/PHS), Hyattsville, MD.
REPORT NO	DHHS-PHS-2002-1120
PUB DATE	2002-02-12
NOTE	108p.; For "Births: Final Data 1999," see ED 452 321.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/netpubs.htm.
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Serials (022) -- Numerical/Quantitative Data (110)
JOURNAL CIT	National Vital Statistics Reports; v50 n5 Feb 2002
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; *Birth Rate; Birth Weight; Births to Single Women; Early Parenthood; Females; Infants; Mothers; Pregnancy; Premature Infants; Prenatal Influences; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

This report presents 2000 data on U.S. births, highlighting maternal demographics (e.g., age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment); maternal characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, and tobacco and alcohol use); medical care utilization during pregnancy women (e.g., prenatal care, labor and/or delivery complications, and delivery method); and infant characteristics (e.g., gestation period, birthweight, Apgar score, and congenital anomalies). Birth and fertility rates by age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status are presented, as are data by mother's state of residence, birth date, sex ratio, and father's age. Fertility patterns and maternal and infant characteristics are described. Information comes from the birth certificates of 4,059 million births. The number of births rose 3 percent in 2000. Birth and fertility rates rose 1-2 percent. Teenage birth rates fell, while birth rates for all other age groups rose. The number of births to unmarried women, birth rate, and percent of births to unmarried women rose, while birth rates for unmarried adolescents declined. Smoking by pregnant women declined. Cesarean delivery rates rose by 4 percent. For the first time in a decade, the preterm birth rate declined. (Contains 25 tables and 50 references.) (SM)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 464 979

BIRTHS: FINAL DATA FOR 2000

National Vital Statistics Reports
Volume 50, Number 5

Joyce A. Martin, Brady E. Hamilton, Stephanie J. Ventura, Fay Menacker,
and Melissa M. Park

February 12, 2002

Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

UD 035 003

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☑ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

National Vital
Statistics Reports

Volume 50, Number 5 February 12, 2002

Births: Final Data for 2000

by Joyce A. Martin, M.P.H.; Brady E. Hamilton, Ph.D.; Stephanie J. Ventura, M.A.;
Fay Menacker, Dr. P.H.; and Melissa M. Park, M.P.H., Division of Vital Statistics

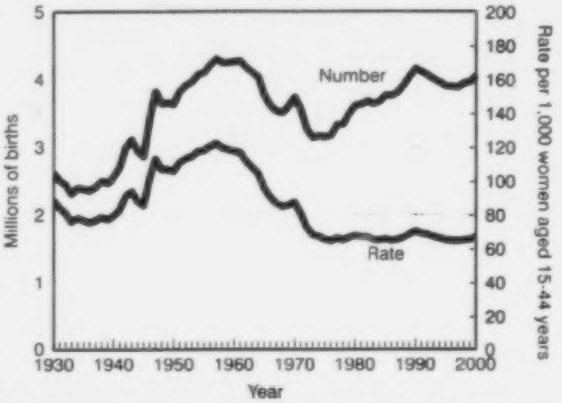
Abstract

Objectives—This report presents 2000 data on U.S. births according to a wide variety of characteristics. Data are presented for maternal demographic characteristics including age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment; maternal characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, tobacco and alcohol use); medical care utilization by pregnant women (prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth, and method of delivery); and infant characteristics (period of gestation, birthweight, Apgar score, abnormal conditions, congenital anomalies, and multiple births). Also presented are birth and fertility rates by age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Selected data by mother's State of residence are shown, as well as data on month and day of birth, sex ratio, and age of father. Trends in fertility patterns and maternal and infant characteristics are described and interpreted.

Methods—Descriptive tabulations of data reported on the birth certificates of the 4.059 million births that occurred in 2000 are presented.

Results—The number of births rose 3 percent in 2000; birth and fertility rates rose 1 to 2 percent. The total fertility rate was above "replacement" for the first time in almost 30 years. Teenage birth rates continued to fall while birth rates for women aged 20–24 years rose slightly, and rates for women in their late twenties and thirties rose 3 to 5 percent. Births to women in their forties and early fifties were also up for 2000. The number of births to unmarried women, the birth rate, and the percent of births that were to unmarried women rose 1 to 3 percent, but birth rates for unmarried teenagers declined. Smoking by pregnant women was down again. The cesarean delivery rate rose 4 percent to 22.9, the fourth consecutive increase; the primary cesarean rate was up and the rate of vaginal births after a previous cesarean was down. The number and rate of twin births continued to rise, but the triplet/+ birth rate declined for the second year in a row. For the first year in almost a decade the preterm birth rate declined (to 11.6 percent); the low birthweight rate, however, was unchanged at 7.6 percent.

Keywords: births • birth certificate • maternal and infant health • birth rates • maternal characteristics



NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1930-59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1930–2000

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared under the general direction of Mary Anne Freedman, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics (DVS) and Stephanie J. Ventura, Chief of the Reproductive Statistics Branch. Nicholas F. Pace, Chief of the Systems, Programming, and Statistical Resources Branch (SPSRB), and Steven Steimel, Gail Parr, Thomas D. Dunn, Jordan Sacks, Annie Liu, Jiaquan Xu, Bonita Gross, Manju Sharma and Jaleh Mousavi provided computer programming support and statistical tables. Robert N. Anderson of the Mortality Statistics Branch and Lester R. Curtin of the Office of Research and Methodology contributed to the Technical notes. Melissa M. Park of the Reproductive Statistics Branch coordinated content review, assisted by Yashodhara Patel and Paul D. Sutton. Staff of the Data Acquisition and Evaluation Branch carried out quality evaluation and acceptance procedures for the State data files on which this report is based. The Registration Methods staff of DVS consulted with State vital statistics offices regarding the collection of birth certificate data. This report was edited by Demarius V. Miller, typeset by Jacqueline M. Davis, and the graphics produced by Jarmila G. Ogburn of the Publications Branch, Division of Data Services.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES • CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS • NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Highlights

The number of U.S. births increased 3 percent for 2000 to 4,058,814, the third consecutive increase following a 7 percent decline from 1990 to 1997. The birth rate also rose, but slightly, to 14.7 births per 1,000 total population for 2000. The fertility rate, which relates births to the number of women of childbearing age, was up 2 percent for 2000, to 67.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

Fertility rates increased for women of each racial and Hispanic origin subgroup in 2000. Rates rose 3 percent or less for non-Hispanic white women, non-Hispanic black women, American Indian women, and 8 to 12 percent for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) women. Among Hispanic subgroups, rates rose 3 percent for Mexican women and 8 to 12 percent for Puerto Rican and Cuban women. For 2000, as for recent years, the fertility rate was highest for Mexican women (115 per 1,000) and lowest for non-Hispanic white and Cuban women (59 and 57 per 1,000).

The U.S. total fertility rate (TFR) moved above "replacement" (the rate at which a given generation can exactly replace itself) for the first time in almost 30 years in 2000. The TFR, which estimates the number of births that a cohort of 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the same age-specific birth rates observed in a given year, increased 3 percent for the current year to 2,130.0.

The birth rate for teenagers declined again in 2000, falling 2 percent to 48.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, a record low for the Nation. The rate has declined 22 percent since 1991 (62.1). The birth rate for young teenagers 15–17 years fell 5 percent from 1999 to 2000 to 27.4 per 1,000, also an all-time low, and 29 percent below the 1991 peak. The rate for older teenagers 18–19 years declined 1 percent to 79.2. The rate for older teenagers has declined 16 percent since 1991. Reductions in teenage birth rates have been particularly large for young black teenagers (down 40 percent since 1991 to a record low), but all population groups have experienced declines. The teenage *pregnancy* rate has declined 19 percent in the 1990s, to 94.3 per 1,000 teenagers 15–19 years in 1997, reflecting concurrent declines in birth and abortion rates.

The birth rate for women in their early twenties increased slightly in 2000 to 112.3 per 1,000 women aged 20–24 years. The rate for women aged 25–29 years rose 3 percent to 121.4 per 1,000, its highest level since 1971. Birth rates for women in their twenties have been relatively stable over the past 20 years. Birth rates for women in their thirties increased 5 percent, to 94.1 per 1,000 women aged 30–34 years, and to 40.4 per 1,000 women aged 35–39 years. The birth rate for women 40–44 years increased again in 2000 to 7.9 per 1,000. Rates for women aged 45–49 years also rose in 2000.

The first birth rate rose as well in 2000, to 27.1 first births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, the second consecutive increase in this rate. The median age at first birth increased to 24.6 years; the median age of first-time mothers has risen fairly consistently over the last three decades.

All measures of childbearing by unmarried women increased in 2000. The birth rate rose 2 percent to 45.2 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. The number of births increased 3 percent to 1,347,043, the highest number ever reported, and the percent of all births that were to unmarried women increased from 33.0 in 1999 to 33.2 percent in 2000. Births and birth rates for unmarried teenagers, however, declined in 2000.

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy declined again in 2000, to 12.2 percent. The overall rate has fallen steadily since 1989, by 37 percent. Tobacco use declined for teenagers and women aged 25–39 years, and increased slightly for women aged 20–24 years. Overall smoking rates remain lowest for non-Hispanic black, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino women, and among Hispanic subgroups, Mexican and Cuban women. Infant birthweight is seriously compromised by maternal smoking: In 2000, 11.9 percent of births to smokers compared with 7.2 percent of births to nonsmokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

The cesarean delivery rate increased for the fourth consecutive year, to 22.9 percent of all births, a 4 percent increase from 1999 (22.0 percent). Following declines between 1989 and 1996, the rate has increased steadily; the 2000 rate is the highest reported since 1989, when these data first became available from birth certificates. The increase in the total cesarean rate for 1999–2000 was the result of a 4 percent rise in the rate of primary cesarean deliveries and a 12 percent drop in the rate of vaginal births after previous cesareans (VBAC).

The preterm birth rate, or percent of infants born at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation, was down for the first year in almost a decade, from 11.8 to 11.6 percent for 1999–2000. The preterm birth rate rose fairly steadily, by 25 percent between 1981 and 1999. The very preterm birth rate (gestation of less than 32 completed weeks) was 1.93 percent for 2000, compared with 1.96 percent for 1999. Preterm rates declined slightly for each of the three largest racial/ethnic groups for the current year. Since the early 1990s, the rate of preterm birth for non-Hispanic black infants, although still much higher than that for other groups, has improved somewhat (from 18.9 to 17.4 percent), but the preterm rate has been essentially unchanged for Hispanic births (at about 11.2 percent), and has deteriorated for non-Hispanic white births (from 8.5 to 10.4 percent).

The percent low birthweight (LBW) (less than 2,500 grams) was unchanged for 2000 at 7.6 percent. The LBW rate has risen from 6.8 percent in the mid-1980s, a rise that has been linked in part to the increased multiple birth rate. The rate of very low birthweight (VLBW) (less than 1,500 grams) was 1.43 percent for 2000, essentially unchanged from 1999 (1.45 percent), but up from 1.16 percent in 1981. LBW levels were unchanged for non-Hispanic white births (6.6 percent) and Hispanic births (6.4 percent), but declined slightly among black births (13.2 to 13.1 percent).

The number and rate of twin births continued to climb for 2000, rising to 118,916 or 29.3 per 1,000 total births. The twinning rate has risen 55 percent, from 18.9 per 1,000 since 1980. The dramatic upsurge in triplet and other higher order multiple births (triplet/+) over the last two decades, however, may be at an end—the triplet/+ birth rate declined for the second consecutive year to 180.5 triplet/+ births per 100,000 live births. The rate of triplet/+ births had surged from 37.0 to 193.5 between 1980 and 1998. There were 7,325 births in triplet/+ deliveries in 2000, about the same as that for 1999. The triplet/+ birth rate was down among non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black women, but was up slightly for Hispanic women. Twin birth rates rose for all three groups.

Introduction

This report presents detailed data on numbers and characteristics of births in 2000, birth and fertility rates, maternal lifestyle and health characteristics, medical services utilization by pregnant women, and infant health characteristics. These data provide important information on fertility patterns among American women by such characteristics as age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment. Up-to-date information on these fertility patterns is critical to understanding population growth and change in this country and in individual States. Data on maternal characteristics such as weight gain, tobacco and alcohol use, and medical risk factors are useful in accounting for differences in birth outcomes. Information on use of prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth and place of delivery, and method of delivery by maternal demographic characteristics can also help to explain differences in birth outcomes. It is very important that data on birth outcomes, especially levels of low birthweight and preterm birth, be continuously monitored, because these variables are important predictors of infant mortality and morbidity.

A report of preliminary birth statistics for 2000 presented data on selected topics based on a substantial sample (96.3 percent) of the 2000 birth file (1). Findings for the selected measures (age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status of mother, live-birth order, prenatal care, cesarean delivery, and low birthweight) based on the preliminary data are very similar to those presented here based on final data.

In addition to the tabulations included in this report, more detailed analysis is possible by using the Natality public-use data tape that is issued for each year. Birth data are also available in CD-ROM format since 1990, and a selection of tables of detailed data are available on the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab98.htm (2, 3).

Methods

Data shown in this report are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates registered in all States and the District of Columbia. More than 99 percent of births occurring in this country are registered (4). Tables that show data by State also provide separate information for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. However, these areas are not included in totals for the United States.

In this report, tabulations of births beginning with 1980 data are by race of mother; for years prior to 1980, tabulations are by race of child. Details of the differences in tabulation procedure are described in the Technical notes. Text references to black births and black mothers or white births and white mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported independently on the birth certificate. In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for Hispanic persons are not further classified by race because the vast majority of women of Hispanic origin are reported as white. Most tables in this report show data for these categories: white total, white non-Hispanic, black total, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. Data for American Indian and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) births are not shown separately by Hispanic origin because the vast majority of these populations are non-Hispanic. Data are also presented for the following five Hispanic subgroups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic. However, when reporting birth rates for Hispanic subgroups, births to Central and South American women are added to births to other and unknown Hispanic women because population data for Central and South American women are not available. Data are shown for five API subgroups: Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and "other" API. In addition, 11 States report data on API subgroups included in the "other API" category (Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Guamanian, and remaining API); see Technical notes.

U.S. and State-level birth and fertility rates in this report are computed on the basis of population denominators provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. All population estimates are projected from the 1990 census because detailed populations from the 2000 census were not available when this report was prepared. A comparison of summary 2000 census population results with the unpublished estimates for 2000 projected from the 1990 census indicates that the U.S. Hispanic population used for this report is 8 percent lower than the population based on the 2000 census (5, 6, 7). The underestimate for Hispanic women aged 15–44 years is 9.5 percent (compared with an underestimate of 2 percent for all women aged 15–44 years). Therefore, the Hispanic birth and fertility rates presented here are overstated because the population base is too small. Similar but less pronounced effects for other population groups are also likely; see Technical notes. When the necessary population estimates based on the 2000 census and intercensal estimates become available, population-based rates for the 1990s and 2000 will be recalculated and presented in an upcoming report. Rates by State shown in this report also may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates.

Information on the measurement of marital status, gestational age, and birthweight; the computation of derived statistics and rates; population denominators; random variation and relative standard error; and the definitions of terms are presented in the Technical notes.

Information on births by age, race, or marital status of mother is imputed if it is not reported on the birth certificate. These items were not reported for less than 1 percent of U.S. births in 2000. (See Technical notes for additional information.) All other maternal and infant characteristics (except items on which length of gestation is calculated) are not imputed; see Technical notes. Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown are subtracted from the figures for total births that are used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians are computed. Thus, for example, the proportion of women receiving care in the first trimester of pregnancy is computed on the basis of births for which month prenatal care began was reported. Levels of nonreporting vary substantially by specific item and by State. Table I in the Technical notes provides information on the percent of records with missing information for each item by State for 2000. Readers should note that the levels of incomplete or inaccurate reporting for some of the items are quite high in some States. Data for 2000 for Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Washington as well as the Northern Marianas are of particular concern.

Demographic characteristics

Births and birth rates

Number of births

The number of births in the United States rose to 4,058,814 in 2000 from 3,959,417 in 1999, an increase of 3 percent. This marks the third consecutive increase. Between 1990, the most recent high point in U.S. births, and 1997, the most recent low, the number of births declined 7 percent. Since 1997, however, the number of births has risen 5 percent. **(See tables 1–12 for national and State birth data by age, live-birth order, race, and Hispanic origin).**

Increases in the number of births were observed for all **race and ethnic groups** in 2000 **(tables 1 and 6)**, but the magnitude of the increases differed. Births to non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and American Indian women rose 1 to 4 percent compared with an 11 percent rise for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) births. Among the API subgroups, increases ranged from 3 percent for Japanese, to 19 percent for Chinese births. Births to Hispanic mothers rose 7 percent, but substantial increases were limited to two subgroups: Mexican and Central and South American.

Crude birth rate

The crude birth rate rose from 14.5 live births per 1,000 total population in 1999 to 14.7 in 2000, a 1 percent increase from the record lows reported for 1997 and 1999, but still lower than any rate from 1977 through 1995. The crude birth rate rose 14 percent between 1975 (14.6) and 1990 (16.7), but fell 13 percent between 1990 and 1997.

Fertility rate

The general fertility rate, which relates births to the number of women in their childbearing ages, was 67.5 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in 2000, 2 percent higher than that for 1999 (65.9). Like the number of births and the birth rate, the recent high point for the fertility rate was 1990 (70.9). After dropping 8 percent between 1990 and 1997, the fertility rate has increased 4 percent since 1997 **(table 1 and figure 1)**, signaling an apparent halt to the downward trend observed in the 1990s.

Increases in **fertility rates** were reported for each **race and Hispanic origin group** for 2000. Rates increased 2 percent or less for non-Hispanic white (58.5 per 1,000 aged 15–44 years), non-Hispanic black (73.7), and American Indian women (71.4), and 8 percent for API women (70.7). Among Hispanic subgroups, rates increased 2 percent for "other" Hispanic, 3 percent for Mexican, 8 to 12 percent for Puerto Rican (84.3), and Cuban women (57.3) **(tables 1 and 6)**. (Birth and fertility rates for the API subgroups cannot be computed because the necessary populations are not available.)

A comparison of recent trends in fertility rates reveals important differences among the race and Hispanic origin subgroups. Since 1990, fertility has declined for Mexican (3 percent), non-Hispanic white (7 percent), and non-Hispanic black women (17 percent), but increased for Puerto Rican (2 percent), and Cuban women (9 percent). The fertility rate has decreased 6 percent for American Indian women and increased 2 percent for API women since 1990. Trends in Hispanic fertility by subgroup for 1989–95 are presented in more detail in a separate report (8).

Age of mother

Teenagers—Birth rates for teenagers dropped continuously from 1991 to 2000, reaching new record lows in 2000 in some cases. The **birth rate for the youngest teenagers** was unchanged in 2000, at 0.9 births per 1,000 females 10–14 years **(table 4)**. This rate declined steadily from 1994 through 1999 (the rate was 1.4 in each year 1989 through 1994). The number of births to 10–14-year-olds dropped 6 percent from 1999 to 2000, to 8,519, the lowest total reported in any year since 1966 (8,128 births).

The **birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years** declined 2 percent to 48.5 per 1,000 in 2000, another record low for the Nation. This rate has declined 22 percent from 1991 when the rate reached a peak (62.1) **(table A)**. The declines in the 1990s through 2000 in the teenage birth rate reverse the 24-percent increase that occurred from 1986 (50.2 per 1,000) to 1991. The reductions in teenage birth rates since the mid-1990s primarily reflect declines in the **first birth rate**, meaning that fewer teenagers are becoming mothers for the first time. The first birth

Table A. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1991, 1999, and 2000, and percent change, 1991–2000 and 1999–2000

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group]

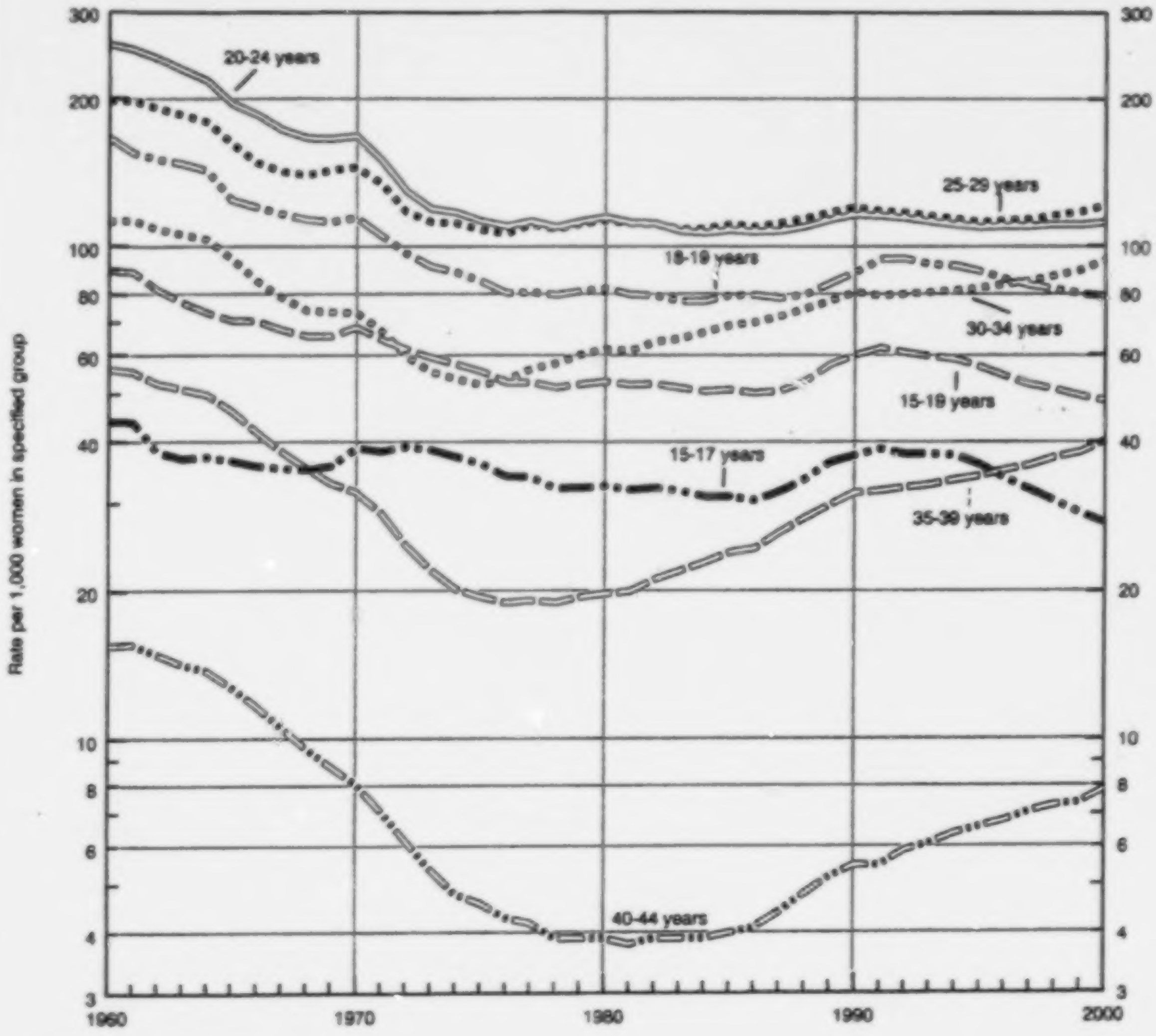
Year and age	Total[1]	Non-Hispanic		American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2]	Hispanic[3]
		White	Black			
15–19 years						
2000	48.5	32.5	81.9	67.8	21.6	94.4
1999	49.6	34.0	83.7	67.8	22.3	93.4
1991[4]	62.1	43.4	118.9	85.0	27.4	106.7
Percent change, 1991–2000	–22	–25	–31	–20	–21	–12
Percent change, 1999–2000	–2	–4	–2	0	–3	1
15–17 years						
2000	27.4	15.8	52.0	39.6	11.5	60.0
1999	28.7	17.1	53.7	41.4	12.3	61.3
1991[4]	[illegible]	23.6	86.7	52.7	16.1	70.6
Percent change, 1991–2000	–29	–33	–40	–25	–29	–15
Percent change, 1999–2000	–5	–8	–3	–4	–7	–2
18–19 years						
2000	79.2	56.8	125.1	113.1	37.0	143.6
1999	80.3	58.9	126.8	110.6	38.0	139.4
1991[4]	94.4	70.5	163.1	134.3	43.1	158.5
Percent change, 1991–2000	–16	–19	–23	–16	–14	–9
Percent change, 1999–2000	–1	–4	–1	2	–3	3

[1] Includes origin not stated.

[2] Includes persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[4] See reference 8 for information on reporting areas in 1991.



NOTE: Rates are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1960–2000

rate declined 18 percent from 1994 to 2000. State-specific birth rates for teenagers are discussed in the section "Births and birth rates by State."

Birth rates for teenage subgroups 15–17 and 18–19 years also fell between 1999 and 2000. The rate for teenagers 15–17 years declined 5 percent to 27.4 per 1,000, an all-time low (3, 9). This rate dropped 29 percent from 1991 (38.7) to 2000 (**tables A, 4, and figure 2**). The number of births to teenagers 15–17 years fell 4 percent during 1999–2000 to 157,209, fewer than in any year since 1955 (149,722).

The birth rate for older teenagers 18–19 years declined 1 percent, to 79.2 per 1,000 in 2000. Since 1992, when the rate reached its recent high (94.5), it has declined 16 percent and is at its lowest point in more than a decade (78.5 in 1987). There was a very slight decline in the number of births to older teenagers between 1999 and 2000—to 311,781.

Teenage birth rates by race and Hispanic origin vary substantially (**tables 3, 4, 8, and 9**). The discontinuities in population data based on the 1990 and 2000 censuses described in the "Methods" section diminish but do not erase these variations. Rates in 2000, as in previous years, were highest for Mexican, non-Hispanic black, Puerto Rican, and American Indian teenagers and lowest for non-Hispanic white, Cuban, and API teenagers, a pattern that has been observed since 1994. Despite the marked variation in rates (ranging in 2000 from 21.6 to 101.7 per 1,000 aged 15–19 years), all population groups experienced notable declines from 1991 to 2000: The rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and "other" Hispanic teenagers fell by 6 to 13 percent each, while rates for American Indian and API teenagers fell 20 to 21 percent and rates for non-Hispanic white and black teenagers dropped 24 and 31 percent, respectively. The rate for black teenagers for 2000 is an historic low (data available since 1960).

Teenage pregnancy rates (based on the sum of live births, induced abortions, and fetal losses) have also declined in recent years (10, 11). The pregnancy rate for teenagers 15–19 years fell 19 percent from 116.5 per 1,000 in 1991 to 94.3 in 1997, reversing an 11 percent rise from 1986 to 1991 (10, 11). (The most recent year for which pregnancy rates are available is 1997.) Pregnancy rates for teenage subgroups have fallen as well, at a pace similar to the declines in the birth rates: The rate for young teenagers dropped 20 percent during 1991–97, to 63.7 per 1,000, while the rate for older teenagers declined 15 percent to 141.7 per 1,000. Further declines in teenage pregnancy rates since 1997 are likely based on the sustained decline in the teenage birth rate.

The factors accounting for the current downturn in teenage pregnancy and birth rates are discussed in recent reports (9–11). Briefly, the proportion of teenagers who are sexually experienced has stabilized and in some cases declined in the mid-1990s, reversing the steady increases over the past two decades (12–14). Many public and private initiatives have focused teenagers' attention on the importance of pregnancy prevention through abstinence and responsible behavior (15). Moreover, teenagers are more likely to use contraceptives at first intercourse, especially condoms (14, 16). Some sexually active teenagers have switched to implant and injectable contraceptives, which are effective new birth control methods (10, 14, 16).

Women aged 20 years and over: ***Women in their twenties***—The birth rate for women aged 20–24 years increased slightly in 2000 to 112.3, from 111.0 in 1999. The rate for this group fell 6 percent from 1990 (116.5) to 1995 (109.8), but has risen 2 percent since **(tables 3, 4, 8, and 9)**. The rate for women aged 25–29 years rose 3 percent in 2000 to 121.4, its highest level since 1971; this rate has increased 8 percent since 1995 (112.2), following steady declines during 1990–95. Birth rates for women in their twenties, the principal childbearing ages, have been relatively stable over the past 20 years.

Women in their thirties—Birth rates for women in their thirties increased 5 percent in 2000. Rates for women in these age groups have increased quite steadily since the mid- to late 1970s **(tables 4 and 9)** (3, 17). The **rate for women aged 30–34 years** increased to 94.1 per 1,000 in 2000 from 89.6 in 1999. The 2000 rate was higher than for any year since 1965 (94.4), and 80 percent higher than the low point reported for 1975 (52.3) (3,17). The rate of increase has slowed during the 1990s to about 1 percent per year compared with the 3 percent annual increases for 1975–90. The number of births to women aged 30–34 years increased 4 percent for the current year even though the number of women in that age group declined slightly (7).

The **birth rate for women aged 35–39 years** also increased 5 percent to 40.4. This represents a more than 100 percent increase from 1978 (19.0); the 2000 rate matches the previous high in 1966 (3). Between 1990 and 2000 the rate rose 27 percent, but the pace of increase for this age group has slowed slightly over the last decade, to just over 2 percent annually, compared with 4 percent per year from 1978 to 1990. The number of births to women aged 35–39 years reached another record high in 2000 (452,057). This number has risen by 42 percent since 1990 (317,583), compared with a 13 percent increase in the population of this age group (18, 19). Among women in their thirties, birth rates were highest for API, Mexican, and "other" Hispanic women **(tables 3 and 8)**.

Women in their forties—**The birth rate for women aged 40–44 years** increased to 7.9 per 1,000 in 2000 from 7.4 for 1999. This rate has increased 44 percent since 1990, from 5.5. From 1981, the most recent low (3.8), to 2000, the rate more than doubled; the current year rate is the highest since 1970 (8.1). During 1990–2000, the number of births to this age group rose from 48,607 to 90,013.

The **birth rate for women aged 45–49 years** increased to 0.5 births per 1,000 in 2000, the highest level reported in 30 years. Reflecting not only the continued increase in the number of women in this age group (who were born between 1951 and 1955), but also a greater likelihood to give birth, the number of births to women aged 45–49 years was up 4 percent to 4,349 in 2000, the highest number recorded in more than three decades.

Births to women aged 50 years and over—Data on births to women aged 50–54 years have only recently become available again. From 1964 to 1996, age of mother was imputed for ages under 10 years and 50 years or over (4). (See Technical notes.) In 2000 there were 255 births to women aged 50–54 years, a substantial increase over the 174 births reported for 1999 **(tables 2 and 7 for 2000 data)**. Despite the increase, the number of births to women aged 50–54 years remains too small to compute an age-specific birth rate. In computing birth rates by age of mother, births to women aged 50–54 years have been included with births to women aged 45–49 years; the denominator for the rate is women aged 45–49 years.

The rise in the birth rates for women in their late thirties and older for the last 20 years **(table 4)** has been linked to several factors, including the availability and use of fertility-enhancing therapies. Among currently childless women aged 35–44 years reporting impaired fecundity, according to the National Survey of Family Growth, the proportion seeking fertility treatment rose considerably from 1982 to 1995 (12, 20). For 2000, 103 of the 255 births to women aged 50–54 years were born in a multiple delivery, an outcome associated with infertility therapy (see section on "Multiple births").

Live-birth order

The first birth rate for women aged 15–44 years was 27.1 in 2000, a 2 percent increase over the 1999 rate (26.6) **(table 5)**. Despite the recent increase, the rate for 2000 was 7 percent lower than in 1990 (29.0). Rates for second- and fourth- order births also increased 2 percent each from 1999. Rates for third- and fifth-order births rose 4 and 7 percent, respectively, whereas higher-order birth rates were stable.

The first birth rate increased 2 percent overall, but substantial differences in trends by age of mother were observed (see **table 3** for 2000 data). Rates for teenagers 15–17 and 18–19 years declined by 4 and 1 percent, respectively, compared with 1 and 2 percent increases for women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years, and a rise of 6 percent for women aged 30–44 years. Women aged 30 years and over accounted for 24 percent of all first births in 2000, essentially unchanged from the proportion in 1999, but substantially higher than the 5 percent reported for 1975 (17).

A more general measure useful in interpreting age trends in childbearing is the **median age at first birth**. The median age is the middle point, or center, of the distribution of age at first birth. Ranked in order of age of mother, 50 percent of the births would occur above and below the median age. The median age at first birth in 2000 was 24.6 years compared with 24.5 years in 1999. While the increase in 2000 was small, the tendency of women to postpone childbearing, observed since the early 1970s, continues largely unabated (3). The median age at first birth has risen from 22.0 years in 1972. The **mean** age at first birth is another general measure useful in reviewing age patterns in fertility. (The mean is equal to the sum of all observations divided by the total number of observations.) The mean age of first-time mothers in 2000 was 24.9 years, compared with 24.8 years in 1999.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) summarizes the potential impact of current fertility patterns on completed family size. The TFR estimates the number of births that a hypothetical (or "synthetic") cohort of 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the same age-specific birth rates observed in a given year. The rate can be expressed as the average number of children that would be born per woman. Because it is computed from age-specific birth rates, the TFR is age-adjusted and can be readily compared for populations across time or among geographic areas. In 2000 the TFR was 2,130.0 (or 2.13 births per woman), 3 percent higher than the rate in 1999 (2,075.0) **(tables 4 and 9)**. The TFR has risen 5 percent since 1995, reversing the decline from 1990 to 1995. The increase in the TFR in 2000 is the result of increases in age-specific birth rates for women aged 20 years and over; the birth rate of women aged 15–19 years declined (see section above on "Age of mother").

The U.S. TFR for 2000 was above the "replacement" rate (2,100) for the first time in nearly 30 years. The "replacement" rate is the rate at which a given generation can exactly replace itself. While TFRs increased for all race and Hispanic origin groups in 2000, substantial differences among groups continue. The TFR was above "replacement" for Mexican, Puerto Rican, "other" Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and American Indian women, but below "replacement" for Asian or Pacific Islander (API), non-Hispanic white, and Cuban women **(tables 4, 9, 13, and 14)**. TFRs for most race and ethnic groups increased 3 percent or less between 1999 and 2000, but the TFR for API women was up 8 percent. State-specific TFRs for 2000 are discussed in the next section.

The U.S. TFR continues to be high in comparison to those of most developed countries. According to the latest available data, TFRs for selected developed countries ranged from 1.2 for Spain to 2.1 for the U.S. (21). **(See table B)**. It should be noted, however, that TFRs can vary substantially, even among developed countries, and any comparison between the United States and other countries should take into account the relative diversity of the U.S. population.

Table B. Total fertility rate for selected developed countries: 1994, 1995, or 2000

Country	Total fertility rate
Spain	1.2
Germany	1.3
Japan	1.5
United Kingdom	1.7
Australia	1.8
Ireland	1.9
Norway	1.9
Iceland	2.1
United States	2.1

SOURCE: U.N. World Fertility Patterns 1997.

Births and birth rates by State

Birth data by race and by Hispanic origin for 2000 are shown in **tables 10–12** for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas. It is important to note that the American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander (API), and Hispanic populations (and Hispanic subgroups) are highly concentrated geographically.

The majority of States (46 of 50) and the District of Columbia reported increases in the **number of births** for 2000. Increases of about 2 percent were reported for most States, but births rose at least 4 percent or more in North Carolina, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, Texas, and New Hampshire. Births declined in Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, and South Dakota. The number of births was also down for all of the territories except the Northern Marianas where a rise of 4 percent was reported.

Crude birth rates by State for the current year ranged from 11 births per 1,000 total population (Maine and Vermont) to 22 per 1,000 (Utah) **(table 10)**. Birth rates increased significantly in 22 States and the District of Columbia, and declined significantly in the Virgin Islands and Guam. An increase of 4 percent was recorded for North Carolina, whereas a decrease of 7 percent or more was measured for the Virgin Islands and Guam.

Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in 2000 ranged from a low of 49 (Vermont and Maine) to a high of 94 (Utah) **(table 10)**. Rates increased significantly in 40 States, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Marianas, and declined significantly in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. Rates rose 4 percent or more for North Carolina, Hawaii, Colorado, Arizona, and the District of Columbia, but declined by 10 percent or more for the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

State-specific **total fertility rates** (TFRs) for 2000 are shown in **table 10**. These rates provide a summary measure of lifetime fertility at the State level; rates for 1980, 1990, and 1996–99 have been published (22–27). The TFRs by State for 2000 varied substantially from a high of 2,761.5 (or 2.76 births per woman) for Utah to a low of 1,565.5 (1.57 births per woman) for Vermont. Differences in the TFRs and changes between 1999 and 2000 by State are quite similar to those for the general fertility rate.

Birth rates for teenagers

Birth rates for teenagers vary considerably by State **(tables C and 10)**. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years ranged from 23.4 per 1,000 in New Hampshire to 72.0 in Mississippi for 2000. Although not directly comparable, because it is a city, the highest rate was for the District of Columbia, 80.7. Teenage birth rates in 2000 were lower than in 1999 in all but 11 States. The decade-long trend of falling teenage birth rates in the Nation has been replicated in all States **(table B)**. Birth rates in 2000 were significantly lower than in 1991 in every State and in the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, with overall declines ranging from 12 to 35 percent. Information on current trends and variations in teenage birth rates by State, age, race, and Hispanic origin, is presented in a recent report (9).

Sex ratio

The relative number of births by sex is important because it affects population dynamics, and thus social and economic dynamics. In 2000 there were 2,076,969 male live births compared with 1,981,845 female live births, a ratio of 1,048 males per 1,000

Table C. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by State, 1991 and 2000, and percent change, 1991–2000: United States and each State and territory

[Rates are live births per 1,000 estimated female population aged 15–19 years in each area]

State	1991	2000	Percent change, 1991–2000
United States[1]	62.1	48.5	–22
Alabama	73.9	62.9	–15
Alaska	65.4	42.4	–35
Arizona	80.7	69.1	–14
Arkansas	79.8	68.5	–14
California	74.7	48.5	–35
Colorado	58.2	49.2	–15
Connecticut	40.4	31.9	–21
Delaware	61.1	51.6	–16
District of Columbia	114.4	80.7	–29
Florida	68.8	52.6	–24
Georgia	76.3	64.2	–16
Hawaii	58.7	45.1	–23
Idaho	53.9	43.1	–20
Illinois	64.8	49.5	–24
Indiana	60.5	50.3	–17
Iowa	42.6	34.7	–19
Kansas	55.4	45.3	–18
Kentucky	68.9	55.3	–20
Louisiana	76.1	62.1	–18
Maine	43.5	28.7	–34
Maryland	54.3	41.6	–23
Massachusetts	37.8	27.1	–28
Michigan	59.0	39.2	–34
Minnesota	37.3	29.6	–21
Mississippi	85.6	72.0	–16
Missouri	64.5	48.8	–24
Montana	46.7	35.8	–23
Nebraska	42.4	37.2	–12
Nevada	75.3	62.2	–17
New Hampshire	33.3	23.4	–30
New Jersey	41.6	31.7	–24
New Mexico	79.8	66.2	–17
New York	46.0	35.6	–23
North Carolina	70.5	59.9	–15
North Dakota	35.8	28.2	–21
Ohio	60.5	45.6	–25
Oklahoma	72.1	60.1	–17
Oregon	54.8	43.2	–21
Pennsylvania	46.9	35.2	–25
Rhode Island	45.4	38.4	–15
South Carolina	72.9	60.6	–17
South Dakota	47.5	37.2	–22
Tennessee	75.2	61.5	–18
Texas	78.9	69.2	–12
Utah	48.2	40.0	–17
Vermont	39.2	24.1	–39
Virginia	53.5	40.8	–24
Washington	53.7	38.2	–29
West Virginia	57.8	46.4	–20
Wisconsin	43.7	34.5	–21
Wyoming	54.2	40.8	–25
Puerto Rico	72.4	71.5	–1**
Virgin Islands	77.9	46.8	–40
Guam	95.7	69.5	–27
American Samoa	---	38.1	---
Northern Marianas	---	61.1	---

** Not significant at $p < .05$.

--- Data not available.

[1] Excludes data for the territories.

females. This compares with a ratio of 1,049 for the previous year **(tables 13 and 14)**. The annual sex ratio has changed little over the last 60 years, varying by less than 1 percent (1,055 in 1940). Although the difference is small, if the 1940 ratio prevailed in 2000, there would have been 6,753 more male births.

Sex ratios differ widely by race and ethnicity. In 2000 the ratio for Japanese mothers was 1,084, the highest number of male to female births, while the sex ratio for non-Hispanic black mothers was a comparatively low 1,031. (Ratios for black and American Indian births are typically lower than those of other groups.) As in previous years, the sex ratio for Hispanic (1,043), was intermediate between non-Hispanic white (1,053) and non-Hispanic black births. Differences among groups may be due to environmental and/or maternal conditions (28–30).

Month of birth

August was the month with the most births in 2000, while the fewest births were reported for April **(table 15)**. Births peak historically in August and reach a nadir in February. The average number of births per month was 338,235. After standardizing the number of births for the number of days of the month, the number of births per month in 2000 was highest for August and lowest for April (even after taking into account that February had an extra day in 2000, a leap year).

The observed monthly birth rates were higher for 9 months of 2000 than the rates for the same months in 1999; the observed monthly fertility rates were higher for 10 months compared with the same months in 1999. When seasonal variation is filtered from the monthly birth and fertility rates, an estimate of the underlying trends in these rates is obtained. The seasonally adjusted birth rates for 9 months and the seasonally adjusted fertility rates for 11 months were higher in 2000 than for the same months in 1999. November had the highest seasonally adjusted birth rate and the highest seasonally adjusted fertility rate in 2000. April had the lowest seasonally adjusted birth rate and the lowest seasonally adjusted fertility rate. In general, the differences among monthly birth rates have declined since 1950.

Day of the week of birth

The average number of births on any given day was 11,090 in 2000 **(table 16)**. However, substantial variation exists in the number of births by day of the week. Daily averages ranged from 12,581 on Tuesday to 8,052 on Sunday.

Variation in the daily pattern of births can also be measured by an index of occurrence. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births per day of the week to the average number of births per day of the year with the base set at 100. In 2000 the index for Tuesday was 113.4, indicating that there were 13.4 percent more births on Tuesday than the average day. As in past years, the index was lowest for Sunday (72.6), followed by Saturday (79.4).

A weekend "deficit" is apparent for both vaginal and cesarean deliveries, but is far greater for cesarean deliveries, particularly repeat cesareans. The Sunday index for vaginal births in 2000 was 77.9, compared with 63.9 for primary cesareans, and 41.0 for repeat cesareans. The deficit in births by day of the week and method of delivery has increased since 1989 when these data first became available.

Births to unmarried women

All measures of childbearing by unmarried women increased in 2000 **(tables D, 17, and 18)**. The **birth rate for unmarried women** increased 2 percent to 45.2 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. Despite this increase, the rate was still lower than the peak reached in 1994, 46.9 **(table 18)**. The **number of births to unmarried women** rose 3 percent to 1,347,043, the highest number ever reported. Most of the increase was due to the increased birth rate; the 1 percent increase in the number of unmarried women contributed as well. During the 1990–2000 decade, the number of births increased 16 percent altogether, a far slower pace than during the 1980s, when the total number rose 75 percent and annual increases amounted to about 6 percent. The **percent of all births that were to unmarried women** rose to 33.2 percent in 2000, compared with 33.0 percent in 1999 and 28.0 percent in 1990.

Procedures for reporting the mother's marital status have not changed in any State since 1998. In earlier years, these changes had contributed to the trends and variations in nonmarital childbearing. In 2000 all States except for Michigan and New York reported the mother's marital status through a direct question on the birth certificate or in the electronic birth registration process. Michigan and New York infer the mother's marital status on the basis of other information on the birth certificate; see Technical notes.

Birth rates for unmarried women vary considerably by race and Hispanic origin. The rate for Hispanic women was highest in 2000, 97.3 per 1,000, followed by the rate for black women, 72.5, and the rate for non-Hispanic white women, 27.9 **(tables 17 and 18)**. The birth rate for non-Hispanic white women was unchanged in 2000 from 1999, and has changed very little since 1994 (28.5). The birth rate for black women increased slightly in 2000 (from 71.5 in 1999), the first increase since 1989. Despite the increase in 2000, the rate remained 20 percent below its 1989 peak (90.7). The rate for Hispanic women had declined during 1994–98, and has since risen about 8 percent.

Birth rates for unmarried women are consistently highest for women aged 20–24 years (74.5 per 1,000), followed by women aged 18–19 (62.9) and 25–29 years (62.2). The rates for women in their early thirties and young teenagers are considerably lower, followed by women in age groups 35 years and over **(tables 17 and 18)**. For the teenage years, rates for black and Hispanic women are fairly similar, but at ages 20 years and over, rates are considerably higher for Hispanic women.

During 1999–2000, birth rates for unmarried women declined only for teenagers, a pattern that has generally been observed since 1994. The rate for young teenagers declined 4 percent to 24.4 per 1,000 whereas the rate for older teenagers dropped by about 1 percent to 62.9 **(figure 3)**. Since 1994, these rates have fallen 24 and 10 percent, respectively (31). Between 1999 and 2000, rates for ages 15–19 years fell 4 percent for non-Hispanic white teenagers and 2 percent for black teenagers; the rate for Hispanic teenagers increased about 1 percent.

Birth rates for unmarried women in age groups 20–24 years and older all increased in 2000, by 2 to 3 percent for women in their twenties, and 4 percent for women in their thirties. The rate for women aged 40–44 years also rose in 2000. The largest increases in these age groups were reported for Hispanic women.

The proportion of all births that occurred to unmarried women was 22.1 percent for non-Hispanic white women, unchanged from

Table D. Number, rate, and percent of births to unmarried women, and birth rate for married women: United States, 1980 and 1985–2000

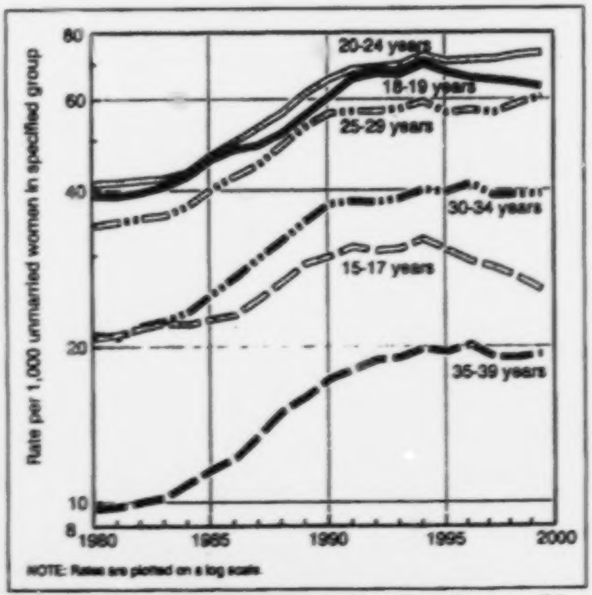
Year	Births to unmarried women			Birth rate for married women[3]
	Number	Rate[1]	Percent[2]	
2000	1,347,043	45.2	33.2	89.3
1999	1,308,560	44.4	33.0	86.5
1998	1,293,567	44.3	32.8	85.7
1997	1,257,444	44.0	32.4	84.3
1996	1,260,306	44.8	32.4	83.7
1995	1,253,976	45.1	32.2	83.7
1994	1,289,592	46.9	32.6	83.8
1993	1,240,172	45.3	31.0	86.8
1992	1,224,876	45.2	30.1	89.0
1991	1,213,769	45.2	29.5	89.9
1990	1,165,384	43.8	28.0	93.2
1989	1,094,169	41.6	27.1	91.9
1988	1,005,299	38.5	25.7	90.8
1987	933,013	36.0	24.5	90.0
1986	878,477	34.2	23.4	90.7
1985	828,174	32.8	22.0	93.3
1980	665,747	29.4	18.4	97.0

---

[1] Births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

[2] Percent of all births to unmarried women.

[3] Births to married women per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years.



NOTE: Rates are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 3. Birth rates for unmarried women, by age of mother: United States, 1980–2000

1999; it declined for non-Hispanic black women from 69.1 to 68.7 percent. Among births to Hispanic women, the proportion increased from 42.2 to 42.7 percent **(see tables 13, 14, 17, and 19 for 2000 data)**.

The modest change in the proportion of births to unmarried women is the result of a 1 percent increase in births to married women in 2000, only the second increase since 1990. The birth rate for married women in 2000 (89.3 per 1,000) was higher than in any year since 1991 (89.9) **(table D)**. Earlier in the 1990s, the proportion of births to unmarried women changed relatively little because of compensating changes in births and birth rates for unmarried and married women (31). During 1998–2000, the proportion continued to inch up because the increases in nonmarital births have been slightly larger than the increases in marital births.

The **numbers and proportions of births to unmarried women by State** by race and Hispanic origin for 2000 are shown in **table 19**. Increases in the numbers far outpaced declines: Numbers rose in all but 4 States (Alaska, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Vermont), the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. The declines were modest except for a 3 percent drop in Vermont, and declines of 7 to 8 percent in the Virgin Islands and Guam. The proportions increased in 32 States and Puerto Rico, declined in 14 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, and were unchanged in 4 States and American Samoa.

Age of father

The **birth rate per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years** was 51.6 in 2000 **(table 20)**, an increase of 2 percent from 1999 (50.8). Birth rates increased 1 to 5 percent for men aged 20–49 years, were stable for men aged 50 years and over, and decreased for males under age 20 years. After declining 11 percent between 1990 and 1995, the overall birth rate for men has remained stable.

The mean age of fathers was 29.8 years in 2000 compared with 29.7 in 1999 (tabular data not shown). Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to women less than 25 years of age and unmarried women as well (31). In 2000 the age of father was not reported for 14 percent of all births, 24 percent of births to all women under age 25 years, and 39 percent of all nonmarital births. In computing birth rates by age of father, births where age of father is not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births where age of father is stated within each 5-year age interval of mother. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded. The procedures for computing birth rates by age of father are described in more detail in the Technical notes.

Educational attainment

The educational attainment of women is important because higher educational attainment has been shown to be associated with more timely receipt of prenatal care and fewer lifestyle and health behaviors during pregnancy that can be detrimental to birth outcome.

In 2000, 78 percent of women who gave birth had 12 or more years of schooling (a high school education), and 25 percent had 16 or more years of schooling (4 years of college) **(table 21)**. Since 1990, these proportions have increased 3 and 40 percent, respectively. The percent of mothers with at least a high school education generally increased with maternal age, to about 90 percent for women aged 30 years and over. The educational attainment of women giving birth (based on the completed years of education at the time of birth) has increased substantially over the last few decades. This trend reflects in part increases in educational attainment of all women during that time period (32, 33). The median educational attainment for all mothers, however, was unchanged from the preceding year at 12.9 years in 2000 (tabular data not shown for this and earlier years), but has risen from 12.4 since 1970.

Although the overall trend in educational attainment has been up, variations by race and ethnicity persist. Almost all Japanese women giving birth in 2000 completed 12 years of school (98 percent) **(table 13)** while only about half of Hispanic women completed high school (51 percent) **(table 14)**. While the overall proportion of Hispanic mothers with at least 12 years of schooling was comparatively low, variation among Hispanic subgroups was wide, ranging from 45 percent of Mexican mothers to 88 percent of Cuban mothers. The percent of non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black mothers having completed high school were 88 and 75, respectively **(tables 14 and 21)**.

Maternal lifestyle and health characteristics

Weight gain

Maternal weight gain during pregnancy influences infant birthweight (34). In 1990 the Institute of Medicine published guidelines for weight gain during pregnancy for singleton gestations, later endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (35). Based on the mother's body mass index (BMI), which is calculated from her prepregnancy weight and height, the guidelines recommend that women who are underweight (low BMI) gain 28 to 40 pounds, those who are of normal weight (average BMI) gain 25 to 35 pounds, those who are overweight (high BMI), gain 15 to 25 pounds, and obese women, gain not more than 15 pounds (35). However, it is recommended that weight gain goals be tailored to individual needs (35).

Studies suggest that weight gain within these guidelines is associated with the best outcomes; these studies also suggest, however, that most maternal weight gain is outside of the recommended ranges (36). Only information on maternal weight gain is collected on the birth certificate; therefore, it is not possible to determine whether the weight gain was within the recommendations for the mother's BMI.

In 2000, 64 percent of women gained at least 26 pounds during pregnancy **(table 22)**. The **median weight gain** for all mothers was 30.5 pounds, which has changed only slightly since 1989. Although the median weight gain has remained stable, the percent of mothers who gained at either end of the weight gain spectrum has increased. In 2000 the percent of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds (11.6) and the percent who gained 46 pounds or more (12.4) was higher than in 1989 (9.4 and 9.1, respectively). High maternal weight gain during pregnancy has been associated with an elevated risk of delivering a large-for-gestational age (LGA) infant, as well as an increased risk of cesarean delivery (37, 38).

Overall, maternal weight gain **varied by period of gestation (table 22)**. In 2000 mothers who had preterm infants (gestations of under 37 completed weeks) had a median weight gain of 28.0 pounds, almost 3 pounds less than mothers who had babies with gestations of 37 to 39 weeks (30.5) or 40 weeks and over (30.9 pounds). The median weight gain for non-Hispanic white women (30.9 pounds) was higher than for either non-Hispanic black women (30.1 pounds) or Hispanic women (29.6 pounds).

Non-Hispanic black and American Indian mothers were more likely to have weight gains of less than 16 pounds (17 percent) than non-Hispanic white mothers (10 percent). Among the Hispanic subgroups, the percent who gained less than 16 pounds ranged from 15 percent of Mexican to 8 percent of Cuban mothers. Asian or Pacific Islander women were generally less likely to gain less than 16 pounds—levels ranged from 6 percent of Chinese to 11 percent of Japanese mothers **(tables 24 and 25)**.

Maternal weight gain has been shown to have a positive correlation with infant birthweight (36, 38). In 2000 **(table 23)** as in previous years, the percent of infants with low birthweight decreased with increasing maternal weight gain through 36 to 40 pounds, (from 13.9 to 5.2 percent) remained at 5.2 percent for women who gained 41 to 45 pounds, and then increased slightly for mothers who gained 46 pounds or more (5.6 percent). A similar pattern generally can be observed for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women for each gestational age.

Medical risk factors

Maternal medical risk factors can contribute to serious pregnancy complications and infant deaths, particularly if not treated properly (39–41). Sixteen medical risk factors that can affect pregnancy outcome are separately identified on the birth certificate **(table 26)**.

Medical risk factor data were missing from only 1.5 percent of records for 2000, but birth certificate data may underreport or incorrectly report medical risk factor prevalence due to a lack of adherence to uniform definitions and difficulty in interpreting data from medical records (42). Rates for rarely occurring medical risk factors and for smaller population groups can vary from year to year and should be used with caution.

In 2000 the most frequently reported medical risk factors were pregnancy-associated hypertension (38.8 per 1,000 live births), diabetes (29.3), and anemia (23.9) **(table 26)**. These have been the most frequently reported risk factors for the past decade, and their rates have risen steadily, by about 30 to 40 percent, since 1990. Pregnancy-associated hypertension, chronic hypertension, and eclampsia are all closely related hypertensive disorders, but the latter two are rarer conditions. Rates for chronic hypertension have increased moderately during the 1990s (7.6 for 2000), whereas the eclampsia rate has declined (3.1 for 2000).

Overall, and for the majority of racial and ethnic groups, the reported rate of hydramnios/oligohydramnios (the excess or shortage of amniotic fluid) has consistently increased during the 1990s, more than doubling between 1990 and 2000 (from 5.9 to 13.4). These conditions have been associated with maternal diabetes (34, 43). Acute or chronic lung disease (e.g., asthma, tuberculosis) also has risen dramatically. Although reported for only 1 percent of all women overall, the rate of lung disease has more than tripled between 1990 and 2000 (from 3.0 to 11.9 per 1,000).

Medical risk factors during pregnancy vary greatly by race/ethnicity **(tables 27 and 28)**. American Indian and Chinese women have similarly high rates of diabetes, 5 percent each, the highest rates reported for any of the racial/ethnic subgroups. American Indian women also have the highest rates of pregnancy-associated hypertension and anemia (5 percent each), whereas Chinese mothers have the lowest rates (1 percent each). Among the Hispanic subgroups in 2000, diabetes levels ranged from 2 percent for Cuban mothers to 4 percent for Puerto Rican mothers.

Medical risk factor rates also often differ widely by maternal age **(table 26)**. Anemia, for example, is more common among younger mothers (34.8 per 1,000 for mothers under age 20 years compared with 19.2 for mothers aged 40 years and over). Older mothers, conversely, are more prone to chronic conditions such as diabetes (69.5 per 1,000 for mothers aged 40 years and over compared with 8.8 per 1,000 for mothers under age 20 years). Some risk factors, however, such as pregnancy-associated hypertension, follow a U-shaped pattern, with the highest levels at the extremes of the maternal age distribution.

Tobacco use during pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy declined to 12.2 percent of women giving birth in 2000, a 3-percent drop from 1999, and 37 percent lower than in 1989 (19.5 percent) when this information first became available from the birth certificate (44, 45). In 2000 information on tobacco use was reported on the birth certificates of all States except for California; South Dakota is included in the reporting area beginning in 2000. The addition of South Dakota, which has a higher smoking rate than the Nation as a whole (19.8 percent), had no impact on the national levels or trends, because only 0.3 percent of U.S. births were to South Dakota residents in 2000. The reporting area of 49 States and the District of Columbia accounted for 87 percent of U.S. births in 2000. Information on the impact on the trends in the 1990s of reporting area changes is provided in a recent report (45).

The completeness of reporting of maternal smoking on the birth certificate has been discussed in several studies. These studies have suggested some underreporting of smoking because of a number of factors, including the lack of a specific time reference for smoking status, variations in the source of the information for each birth, and the considerable stigma associated with tobacco use which may be exacerbated in cases of poor birth outcome (45–49). Nonetheless, the trends identified from birth certificate data are generally consistent with trends from other sources, including various cycles of the National Survey of Family Growth, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Summary, and others. Moreover, variations in smoking among population subgroups based on birth certificate data have been confirmed with data from other studies (12, 50–53).

Measuring the incidence of tobacco use during pregnancy is important because it is one of the key preventable causes of a number of adverse pregnancy outcomes, including low birthweight, intrauterine growth retardation, miscarriage, and infant mortality, as well as negative consequences for child health and development (51,54–56). The costs associated with these adverse outcomes are substantial (57).

In 2000 as in previous years, **smoking rates were highest for older teenagers**, 18–19 years (19.2 percent), followed by women aged 20–24 years (16.8 percent) **(tables 24, 25, and 29–32)**. Smoking rates declined in 2000 for teenagers and for women in age groups 25–39 years. There was a slight increase for women aged 20–24 years and no change in the rate for women aged 40–54 years.

Rates of **smoking during pregnancy generally declined in all racial and Hispanic origin groups**. Substantial variations persist in smoking rates, however, with the highest rates reported for American Indian, non-Hispanic white, and Hawaiian women, and the lowest rates, for Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Filipino, and Central and South American women **(tables 24 and 25)**. Women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia have substantially higher smoking rates than women born outside these areas, a pattern that has been noted elsewhere (58).

Disparities in smoking rates are particularly large for teenage population subgroups. For example, among teenagers 18–19 years, the proportion smoking ranged from 3.2 percent for Mexican teenagers to 30.8 percent for non-Hispanic white teenagers **(figure 4).** Details of smoking patterns and trends by age, race, and Hispanic origin, and by State are described in a recent report (45).

Not only have overall smoking rates fallen over the last decade, but also the proportions of smokers who smoked at least a half pack daily. In 2000, 28 percent of smokers reported smoking at least a half pack daily, compared with 41 percent in 1990 (45). Non-Hispanic white women were most likely to smoke half a pack or more **(table 31).**

The strong association between higher educational attainment and lower smoking rates continued in 2000. Women who have attended but did not complete high school have the highest smoking rates, 25 percent in 2000, while college-educated women have the lowest rate, 2 percent. This pattern persists even when the data are limited to women aged 20 years and over: Twenty- eight percent of all women with 9–11 years of education smoked during pregnancy, while 48 percent of non-Hispanic white women in this category were smokers.

The negative association of smoking and low birthweight has been shown repeatedly in birth certificate data as well as in other studies (45, 50, 54, 58, 59). In 2000 the incidence of low birthweight among babies born to smokers was two-thirds higher than that for nonsmokers, 11.9 percent compared with 7.2 percent. The disparity is observed for all age groups and for births to Hispanic and non-Hispanic women. In general, the gap tends to widen with advancing maternal age. This may be related to the greater smoking consumption of older compared with younger women **(table 29)**. There is no "safe" level of smoking: Even among births to the lightest smokers, that is 1 to 5 cigarettes daily, the percent low birthweight was 11.2 percent in 2000, 56 percent higher than for nonsmokers (tabular data not shown).

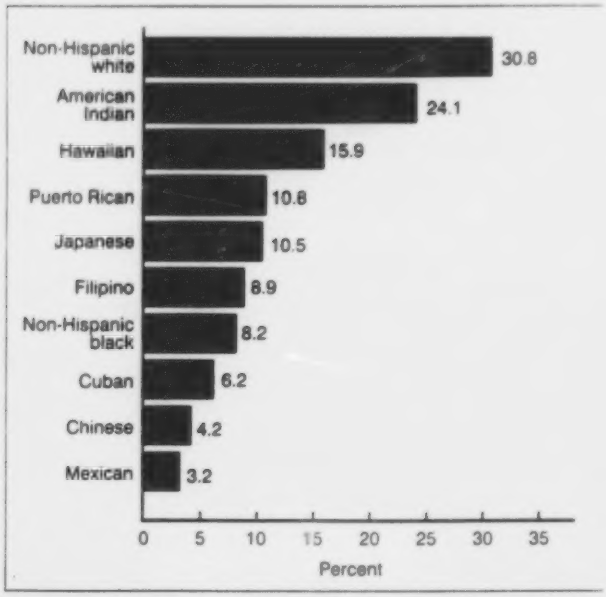


Figure 4. Percent of mothers 18–19 years who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000

Alcohol use during pregnancy

Alcohol use during pregnancy can severely jeopardize birth outcome, independent of other risk factors including tobacco use and other maternal risk factors (60, 61). Questions on alcohol use designed to monitor patterns of alcohol use were on the birth certificates of the District of Columbia and all States except California in 2000, accounting for 87 percent of U.S. births. Data for South Dakota are available beginning in 2000. The addition of South Dakota, which has a higher drinking rate than the Nation as a whole (2.7 percent compared with 0.9 percent), had no impact on the national levels or trends, because only 0.3 percent of U.S. births were to South Dakota residents in 2000.

Despite the importance of information on maternal alcohol use, it unfortunately continues to be substantially underreported on birth certificates. This is apparent when birth certificate estimates of alcohol use are compared with results of surveys of pregnant women. In 2000 fewer than 1 percent of women reported alcohol use during pregnancy—0.9 percent compared with 1.0 percent in 1999 and 4.1 percent in 1989, the first year for which these data were reported on birth certificates **(data for 2000 shown in tables 24 and 25)**. The most recent study of alcohol use during pregnancy from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System found drinking rates of 15 percent in 1995 compared with 1.5 percent reported from birth certificate data (62, 63).

The birth certificate question on alcohol use is apparently not sensitive enough to measure this behavior for several reasons. It has no time reference (alcohol use at any time during pregnancy) and does not encourage the reporting of very light alcohol use (the question refers to the number of drinks per week). In addition, the stigma of maternal alcohol use likely contributes to the underreporting (62, 64).

Medical services utilization

Prenatal care

In 2000, 83.2 percent of mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, unchanged from the level reported for 1999. The proportion of women with timely care had improved slowly, but consistently, during the 1990s (from 75.8 percent in 1990). **(See table E and tables 33–35.)** In 2000, 3.9 percent of all mothers received late or no care (care beginning in the third trimester or no care at all), compared with 3.8 percent in 1999. The percent of women with late or no care also improved during the 1990s, falling from 6.1 percent in 1990. Appropriate prenatal care can be important to both mother and child because it can promote healthier pregnancies by managing preexisting and pregnancy-related medical conditions, providing health behavior advice, and assessing the risk of poor pregnancy outcome (65, 66).

For 1999–2000 small gains in timely care were observed among non-Hispanic white (88.4 to 88.5 percent) and non-Hispanic black women (74.1 to 74.3 percent), while the percent of Hispanic women

Table E. First trimester prenatal care by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980, 1985, 1990–2000

Year	All races[1]	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2]	Hispanic[3]
2000	83.2	88.5	74.3	69.3	84.0	74.4
1999	83.2	88.4	74.1	69.5	83.7	74.4
1998	82.8	87.9	73.3	68.8	83.1	74.3
1997	82.5	87.9	72.3	68.1	82.1	73.7
1996	81.9	87.4	71.5	67.7	81.2	72.2
1995	81.3	87.1	70.4	66.7	79.9	70.8
1994	80.2	86.5	68.3	65.2	79.7	68.9
1993	78.9	85.6	66.1	63.4	77.6	66.6
1992	77.7	84.9	64.0	62.1	76.6	64.2
1991	76.2	83.7	61.9	59.9	75.3	61.0
1990	75.8	83.3	60.7	57.9	75.1	60.2
1989	75.5	82.7	59.9	57.9	74.8	59.5
1985	76.2	---	---	57.5	74.1	---
1980	76.3	---	---	55.8	73.7	---

--- Data not available.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

[3] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

beginning care in the first 3 months of pregnancy was unchanged at 74.4 percent. Although wide disparities among racial/ethnic groups persist (ranging from 69.3 percent for American Indian mothers to 91.7 percent for Cuban mothers), substantial gains in the timing of care among those groups least likely to receive early care have somewhat narrowed the gap; between 1990 and 2000 first trimester care increased by 20 to 26 percent among non-Hispanic black, American Indian, Hawaiian, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American women. **(See tables 24 and 25 for 2000 data.)**

Women living in the New England States continued to be the most likely to receive timely prenatal care. At least 88 percent of women residing in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont began care in the first trimester of pregnancy in 2000; 1 to 2 percent of New England women received late or no care **(table 34)**. Residents of New Mexico and Nevada were the least likely to begin care early (68.6 and 74.4 percent, respectively), and the most likely to receive care late, or have no care at all (9.4 and 8.5 percent).

The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU) is an alternative measure of prenatal care utilization, which takes into account both the month that prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits, adjusting for gestational age (67). As shown in **table F**, the APNCU includes categories for intensive, adequate, intermediate, and inadequate levels of prenatal care utilization. The "intensive" utilization category (the proportion of women for whom the number of prenatal care visits exceeds the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' recommendations by a ratio of observed to expected visits of at least 110 percent) was down from 31.6 to 31.2 percent for 1999–2000. This is the first reported decline in this measure since comparable data have been available (1981); intensive utilization had risen substantially (by about 70 percent) during the 1980s and 1990s (68). The percent of women with adequate care was essentially unchanged for 1999–2000, but levels of intermediate and inadequate care were up.

Table F. Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index: United States, 1990, 1995–2000

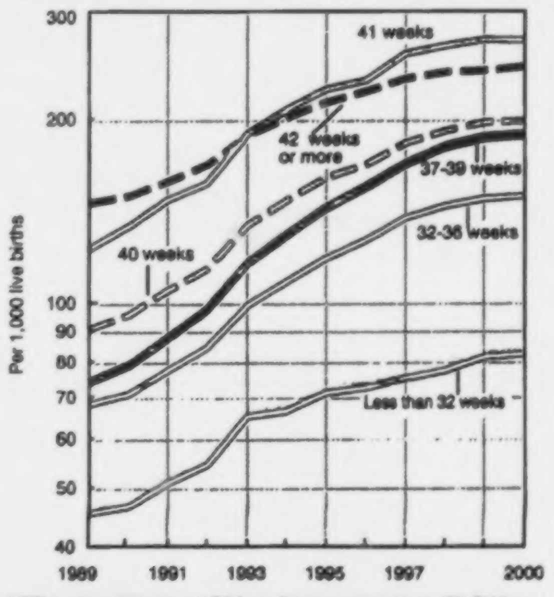
	Intensive use	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate
2000	31.2	43.0	14.0	11.9
1999	31.6	43.1	13.6	11.7
1998	31.0	43.3	13.8	11.9
1997	30.7	43.3	14.0	12.0
1996	29.3	43.6	14.7	12.4
1995	28.8	43.7	14.7	12.8
1990	24.6	42.3	15.7	17.4

NOTE: See reference 67 for information on calculation of this measure.

Obstetric procedures

Of the six specific obstetric procedures listed on the birth certificate, electronic fetal monitoring (EFM) and ultrasound are most frequently reported. In 2000, as in previous years, EFM was the most prevalent procedure, reported for 84 percent of all live births in the United States **(table 36)**, over 3.3 million births. In 2000 at least 67.0 percent of mothers who had live births received ultrasound, a slight increase from 1999 (65.9). The use of obstetric procedures may be underreported on the birth certificate (69–72).

In 2000 the rate of stimulation of labor was 17.9 percent (a 64 percent increase from the 1989 level of 10.9 percent). The rate of induction of labor was 19.9 (more than twice the 1989 level of 9.0 percent). Between 1999 and 2000, the rate of stimulation of labor did not change and the rate of induction of labor increased very slightly from 19.8. The rate of induction rose every year for all gestational ages between 1989 (the first year these data were reported on the birth certificate) and 2000 **(figure 5)**. Since spontaneous labor is associated with fewer complications than induced labor, induction without a



NOTE: Louisiana, Nebraska, and Oklahoma did not report induction in 1989. Oklahoma did not report induction in 1990. Rates are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 5. Rates of induction of labor by length of gestation in weeks: United States, 1989–2000

medical indication is discouraged (34). Medical indications for induction include premature rupture of membranes, chorioamnionitis, severe preeclampsia, pregnancy-associated hypertension, and diabetes (73, 74). Elective induction may increase the cesarean rate among nulliparous women (73, 74).

The overall rate for tocolysis, the use of agents that decrease uterine activity for the management of preterm labor, was similar in 2000 (2.3 percent) and 1999 (2.4 percent). Recent studies have suggested that tocolytics may not improve perinatal outcomes (75).

The overall rate for amniocentesis decreased to 2.4 percent of births in 2000 from 2.7 percent in 1999, and has declined every year since 1989, (3.2 percent). Other, less invasive screening tests (e.g., ultrasound, maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), and multiple marker screening) may be replacing the use of amniocentesis in some instances (35).

Complications of labor and/or delivery

In 2000 of the 15 complications of labor and/or delivery reported on the birth certificate, the five most frequently reported were meconium moderate/heavy (53.9 per 1,000 live births), fetal distress (39.2 per 1,000), breech/malpresentation (38.8 per 1,000), dysfunctional labor (28.2 per 1,000), and premature rupture of membrane (PROM) (24.6 per 1,000) **(table 37)**. Placental complications are infrequent but serious events. Abruptio placenta occurred in approximately 22,000 births (5.5 per 1,000). Placenta previa occurred in almost 13,000 births (3.2 per 1,000).

More than one complication may be reported for a mother, and different complications may be related. For example, causes of fetal distress include placenta abruptio and cord prolapse; cord prolapse is also associated with breech/malpresentation (43). Complications of pregnancy may be underreported on the birth certificate (69–71).

Complication rates vary among racial/ethnic groups **(tables 27 and 28)**. In 2000 as in previous years, non-Hispanic black mothers had the highest rates of meconium (72.2 per 1,000) and fetal distress (48.8). Non-Hispanic white mothers had the highest rate of breech/malpresentation (44.0 per 1,000). Rates of dysfunctional labor were highest for Chinese (45.7 per 1,000) and Cuban (40.4) mothers. The rate of PROM was highest for American Indian mothers (36.2 per 1,000). Mexican mothers generally had the lowest complication rates.

Generally, complication rates also can vary by age, especially three of the most frequently reported complications **(table 37)**. The highest rates of meconium and fetal distress were reported in the youngest and oldest mothers (less than 20 years and 35 years of age and over). Rates of abruptio placenta, placenta previa, and cord prolapse were highest for older mothers.

Attendant at birth and place of delivery

In 2000 more than 9 out of 10 births (91.6 percent) were attended by a **physician in a hospital**, making this arrangement by far the most typical **(table 38)**. The percent of all births delivered by physicians in hospitals has declined steadily since 1989 (95.1). Among doctor-attended births, 4.5 percent were by doctors of osteopathy (DOs) while the remaining were attended by doctors of medicine (MDs). Although still small, the number and percent of physician births attended by DOs has grown slowly from 3.0 percent in 1989, the first year data on DOs were available from the birth certificate.

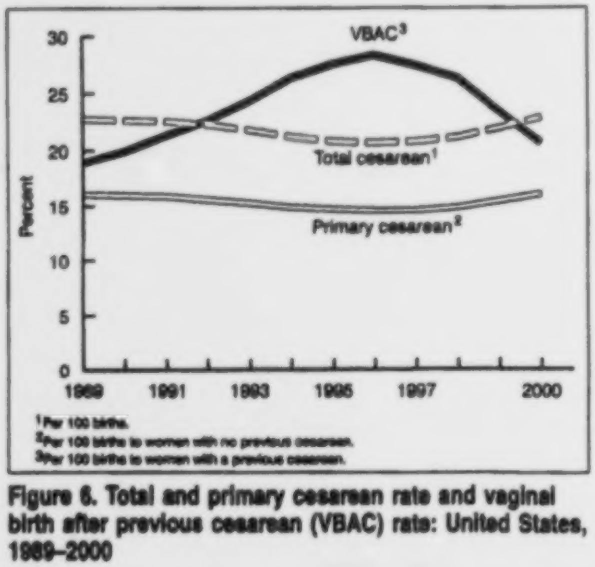
The percent of births **attended by midwives** increased between 1975 and 1999 from 1.0 to 7.7 percent and increased again in 2000 to 7.8 percent. The rate has more than doubled since 1989 (3.7 percent). A recent report found that nearly all of the growth in midwife-attended births was for those in hospitals (76). About 95 percent of all midwife-attended births in 2000 were by certified nurse midwives (CNMs). These numbers have been fairly stable since 1996, as has the number of deliveries by "other" midwives (5 percent). Due to misclassification of midwife-attended deliveries, these data should be considered lower estimates of the actual number of midwife-attended births (77, 78).

About 99 percent of births in 2000 were delivered in hospitals, virtually unchanged in the last several decades. The majority of out-of-hospital births were in a residence (63 percent); 29 percent were in a freestanding birthing center. These numbers have fluctuated only slightly since 1989.

About 92 percent of births to non-Hispanic white and black women were attended by a physician in a hospital compared with 90 percent of births to Hispanic women. In 2000 as in previous years, Hispanic women were more likely to have a midwife-attended hospital birth (9.2 percent) than were either non-Hispanic white or black women (6.5 and 7.0 percent, respectively).

Method of delivery

The **rate of cesarean delivery** increased for the fourth consecutive year, to 22.9 percent of all births, a 4 percent increase from 1999 (22.0 percent). This rate had fallen each year 1989–96, but has increased steadily since 1996, by 11 percent, and is now the highest reported since 1989, when these data first became available from birth certificates **(table 39, 40, and figure 6)**. This rise in the total rate is due to both an increase in the primary cesarean rate and a decrease in the rate of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC). Recent reports on the risks associated with VBAC delivery may help to explain the decline in the VBAC rate (79–81). Debate continues regarding the risks and benefits of vaginal birth versus cesarean



[1] Per 100 births.
[2] Per 100 births to women with no previous cesarean.
[3] Per 100 births to women with a previous cesarean.

Figure 6. Total and primary cesarean rate and vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) rate: United States, 1989–2000

section, especially with regard to VBAC (82–84). The increase in primary cesarean deliveries may be related to nonclinical factors such as demographics and physician practice patterns (82–84).

The **primary cesarean rate** in 2000 (16.1 per 100 live births to women who had no previous cesarean) was 4 percent higher than in 1999 (15.5), and 10 percent higher than the low reported for 1996–97 (14.6).

The **rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery (VBAC)** declined 12 percent between 1999 and 2000—from 23.4 per 100 women with a previous cesarean to 20.6. The VBAC rate has declined 27 percent between 1996 and 2000 after increasing by 50 percent between 1989 and 1996 (from 18.9 to 28.3).

In 2000 total and primary cesarean rates increased for all age groups and racial and ethnic groups (including subgroups), and VBAC rates decreased. For the current year as in previous years, overall cesarean rates increased steadily with advancing maternal age and were more than two times as high for mothers aged 40–54 years (36.1) than for mothers under age 20 years (15.7) **(table 40)**. When only singleton births were considered, one-half of all deliveries to the oldest women (50–54 years of age) were by cesarean (data not shown). Conversely, VBAC rates declined with increasing age—23.9 percent of teenagers who had a previous cesarean had a vaginal delivery compared with 16.7 percent of mothers aged 40–54 years. VBACs among women aged 50–54 years were extremely rare.

Between 1999 and 2000, there was an increase of 4 to 5 percent in the total cesarean rate for each major racial and ethnic group. Non-Hispanic black women had a higher total cesarean rate in 2000 (24.3) than either non-Hispanic white (23.1) or Hispanic women (22.1). All groups also experienced increases in their primary cesarean rate from 1999 to 2000 of 4 to 5 percent. The primary cesarean rate for non-Hispanic black women (17.3) also was higher than the rate for non-Hispanic white women (16.4) and Hispanic women (14.5).

The VBAC rate for each group declined 9 to 12 percent between 1999 and 2000. The VBAC rate in 2000 was highest for non-Hispanic white women (21.1), lowest for Hispanic women (18.5) and intermediate for non-Hispanic black women (20.5). A detailed discussion of trends in cesarean and VBAC rates in the 1990s may be found in a recent report (85).

Cesarean rates for American Indian women (20.2) were lower than rates for non-Hispanic white or black mothers, (23.1 and 24.3, respectively) **(tables 24 and 25)**. The rate of cesarean delivery ranged between 21.4 and 23.9 for all Hispanic subgroups, with the exception of Cuban mothers whose rate was much higher (33.7), likely related in part to their older age at childbearing. With the exception of Filipino mothers, all API subgroups had lower rates of cesarean delivery than either non-Hispanic white or black mothers.

Cesarean rates increased for 48 of the 50 States and for the District of Columbia for 1999–2000. There was considerable variation in cesarean rates by State, ranging from 14.7 percent for Hawaii (the rate for this State, however, is considered to be substantially underreported; see Technical notes) to 28.3 percent for Mississippi **(table 41)**. The rate for Puerto Rico was 39.1.

Between 1999 and 2000, VBAC rates decreased in 48 of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. There was also considerable variation in VBAC rates by State. Rates ranged from 9.7 in Louisiana to 41.5 in Vermont.

All of the selected medical risk factors in **table 42** were associated with cesarean rates that were higher than the national average. Cesarean rates for the medical risk factors ranged from 22.7 for mothers with Rh sensitization to 48.8 for mothers with eclampsia.

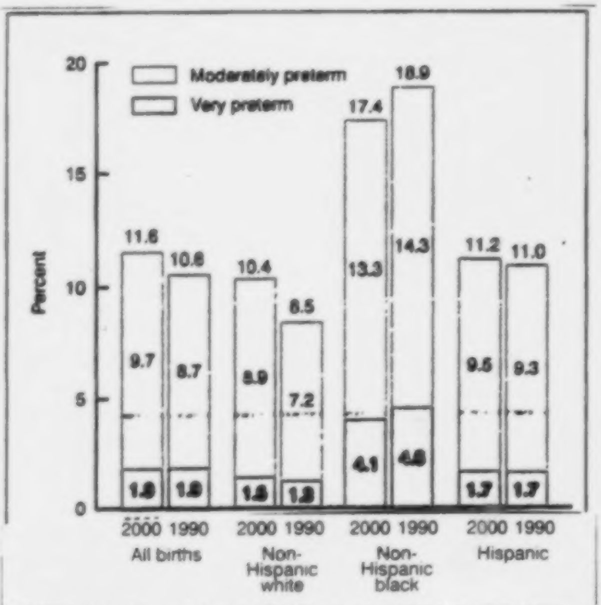
Certain complications of labor and/or delivery are also associated with higher cesarean rates. Nearly all births with cephalopelvic disproportion were cesarean deliveries (96.4) while the cesarean rates were also very high for breech/malpresentation (85.0) and placenta previa (81.0).

Concurrent with the increase in cesarean deliveries, births delivered by either forceps or vacuum extraction decreased for 1999–2000, from 7.4 to 7.0 percent (data not shown). The 2000 rate is 26 percent lower than the peak of 9.5 percent in 1994 (76).

Infant health characteristics

Period of gestation

The **preterm birth rate** declined from 11.8 to 11.6 percent for 2000, the first decline in this measure since 1992. The percent of births born preterm (at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) has risen fairly steadily over the last two decades, from 9.4 percent in 1981, and 10.6 in 1990. The **very preterm birth rate** (gestational age of under 32 completed weeks) was 1.93 percent for 2000, compared with 1.96 percent for 1999. The proportion of infants born at these earlier, more vulnerable gestational ages is essentially unchanged from that reported for 1990 (1.92 percent), but has increased from 1.81 percent since 1981. **(See tables 24, 25, 43, 44, figure 7.)**



NOTE: Moderately preterm is between 32 to 36 weeks of gestation. Very preterm is less than 32 weeks of gestation.

Figure 7. Percent preterm, very preterm, and moderately preterm births by race and Hispanic origin, 1990 and 2000

The increased incidence in preterm births is of concern because of their heightened risk of morbidity and early mortality. Almost one-fifth of all very preterm infants do not survive the first year of life, compared with about 1 percent of infants born moderately preterm (32–36 weeks) and 0.3 percent of infants born at term (37–41 weeks) (86). Preterm newborns who do survive are more likely to be neurologically impaired (87). The etiologies of preterm delivery, which can result from spontaneous preterm labor, premature rupture of the membanes (PROM) or medical induction of labor (nonmutually exclusive categories) are not fully understood, and until progress is made in this regard, meaningful reduction in the incidence of preterm delivery is unlikely (87, 88).

Preterm births were down for the three largest racial and ethnic groups between 1999 and 2000: non-Hispanic white (from 10.5 to 10.4 percent), black (17.5 to 17.3 percent), and Hispanic (11.4 to 11.2 percent). This is the first decline in the preterm rate for non-Hispanic white births in more than a decade; rates had been rising steadily, from 8.5 percent in 1990. This upward trend has been somewhat influenced by the increased multiple birth rate; infants born in multiple deliveries tend to be born at shorter gestations than those born in singleton deliveries. The preterm rates for singletons has also risen (from 7.5 to 8.7 percent between 1990 and 2000); however, nearly all of the increase has been among moderately preterm births; the very preterm singleton birth rate was largely unchanged over this period (1.11 compared with 1.14 percent).

Although still substantially more likely than mothers of other racial/ethnic groups to deliver before term, the preterm birth rate for black mothers has been trending slowly downward since peaking at 18.9 percent in 1991. The 2000 preterm level of 17.3 percent is similar to that reported for the early 1980s, but the very preterm rate for black infants, 4.04 percent, is the lowest reported since 1981 when comparable data are first available. Preliminary numbers also indicate a decline in infant mortality among black infants for 2000 (89).

Between 1990 and 2000, preterm Hispanic births fluctuated moderately, finally moving only from 11.0 to 11.2 percent. There has been essentially no change in the rate of singleton preterm (10.3 percent) or very preterm births (1.5 percent) born to Hispanic mothers over this period. Preterm rates declined for each of the Hispanic subgroups (except "Other" Hispanic) for 1999–2000. For the current year, rates for the subgroups ranged from 10.6 percent for infants born to Cuban mothers, to 13.5 percent for Puerto Rican infants. **(See table 25 for 2000 data.)**

For 2000 preterm birth rates also improved among American Indian (12.7 percent), Chinese (7.3 percent), Japanese (8.3 percent), Hawaiian, (11.7 percent) and Filipino (12.2 percent) births **(table 24)**.

Birthweight

In 2000, 7.6 percent of all infants were born **low birthweight (LBW)**, or at less than 2,500 grams, unchanged from the previous 2 years. The proportion of infants born LBW rose fairly steadily from the mid-1980s (6.8 percent). **(See tables 43–47.)** The percent of infants **delivered at very low birthweight (VLBW)** (less than 1,500 grams) was 1.43 percent for 2000, compared with 1.45 percent for 1999. The rate of VLBW has risen from 1.16 percent in 1981, and from 1.27 percent in 1990. The risk of early death increases as birthweight declines; about 25 percent of all VLBW, compared with 2 percent of infants born at 1,500–2,499 grams, and 0.03 percent of infants born at 2,500 grams or more, die by age 1 (86). For the current year, these rates are expected to equal about 18,000 deaths among LBW infants. Those LBW infants who do survive, especially those born at the lower end of the weight continuum, are more likely than heavier infants to suffer long-term disabilities (90).

The incidence of **LBW among infants born in singleton deliveries** was 6.00 percent for 2000, about the same as that reported for 1999 (6.05 percent). Compared with the increase in LBW for all pluralities, singleton LBW has been stable over the last two decades (5.96 percent in 1980) **(table G)**. Much of the rise in the overall LBW rate can be attributed to the increased incidence of multiple births, which on average are born at much lower weights than singletons (see section on multiple births). In 2000, 23 percent of all LBW infants were born in a twin, triplet, or higher-order delivery.

The overall low birthweight rate for births to non-Hispanic white women **(figure 8)** was essentially unchanged between 1999 and 2000 (6.64 and 6.60 percent). Since 1990, however, LBW rates have risen 18 percent (from 5.6 to 6.6 percent). The increased incidence of multiple births for this group explains much of the climb in overall non-Hispanic white LBW; singleton LBW rose a comparatively modest 4.6 to 4.9 percent over this period **(table G)**.

LBW among all births to black mothers declined slightly from 13.1 to 13.0 percent for 1999–2000. The LBW rate for this group has been decreasing slowly since 1991 (a high of 13.5 percent), but is still higher than levels reported for the early and mid-1980s (low of 12.6 percent). The increase in multiple births has also had an important impact on LBW levels for this group; when only singleton births are examined, black LBW is at the lowest level reported in two decades, 11.15 percent **(table G)**.

The overall percent of VLBW black infants was down, from 3.14 to 3.07 percent for 1999–2000, the first decline in this rate since at least 1981. Despite these more positive trends, black mothers at all ages

Table G. Percent low birthweight among singletons by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1990–2000

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic[1]
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	
2000	6.00	4.99	4.88	11.15	11.28	5.36
1999	6.06	5.02	4.93	11.32	11.44	5.34
1998	6.05	5.05	4.91	11.33	11.44	5.40
1997	6.08	5.02	4.95	11.37	11.46	5.43
1996	6.03	5.00	4.90	11.45	11.55	5.34
1995	6.05	4.98	4.87	11.59	11.66	5.36
1994	6.05	4.91	4.79	11.69	11.79	5.37
1993	6.05	4.83	4.70	11.81	11.90	5.34
1992[2]	5.93	4.71	4.59	11.84	11.91	5.22
1991[2]	5.99	4.74	4.61	12.09	12.15	5.29
1990[3]	5.90	4.68	4.56	11.86	11.92	5.23
1985	5.80	4.77	- - -	11.35	- - -	- - -
1980[4]	5.96	4.90	- - -	11.46	- - -	- - -

- - - Data not available.

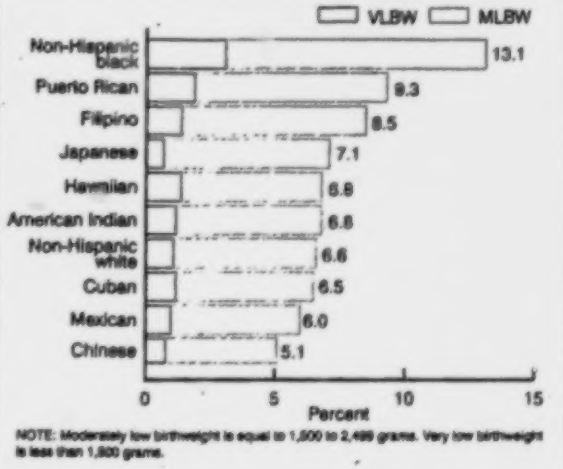
[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[2] Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother.

[3] Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother.

[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and a 50 percent sample of births in all other States. See Technical notes.

NOTE: Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams or 5 lb 8 oz.



NOTE: Moderately low birthweight is equal to 1,500 to 2,499 grams. Very low birthweight is less than 1,500 grams.

Figure 8. Percent low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother, 2000

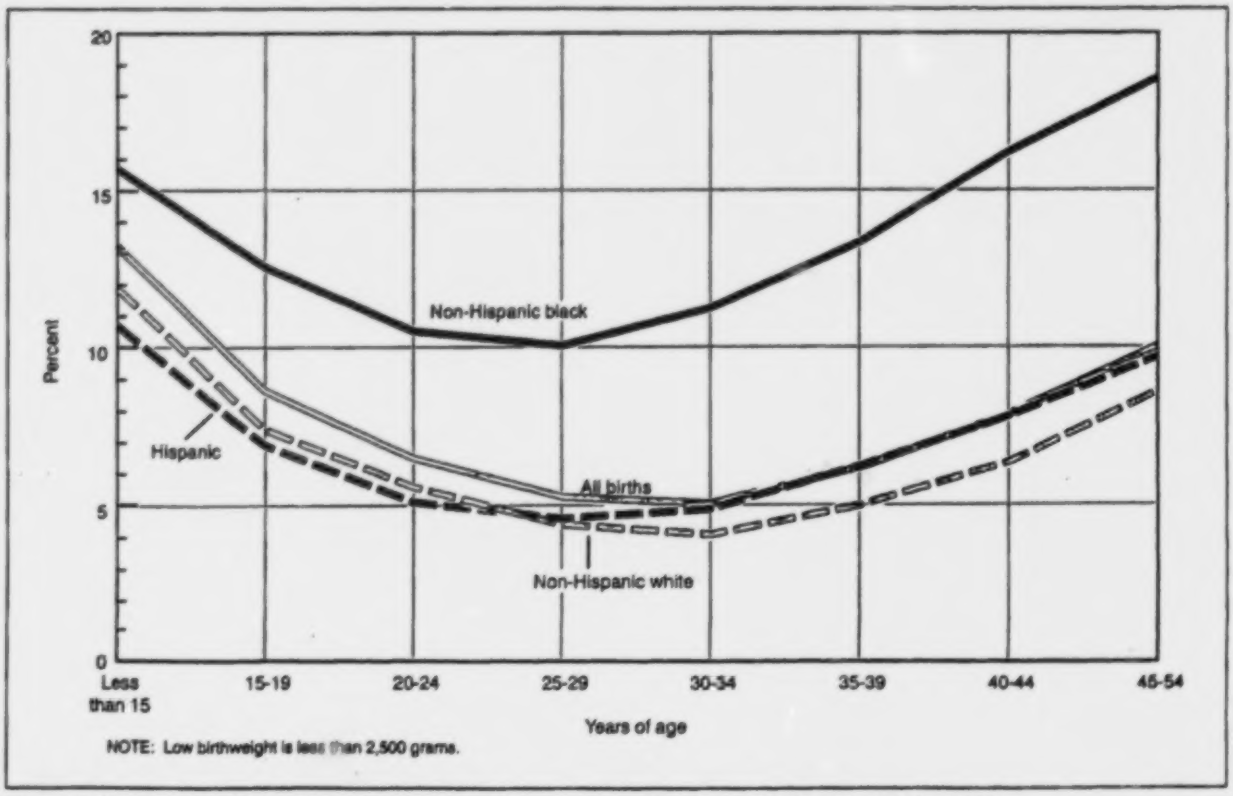
continue to be more likely than mothers of other racial/ethnic groups to deliver at weights of less than 5½ pounds and 3¼ pounds.

Trends in Hispanic LBW have been comparatively stable. Overall LBW for births to Hispanic mothers rose moderately from 6.1 to 6.4 percent, and singleton LBW from 5.3 to 5.4 percent between 1990 and 2000. The risk of LBW for Hispanic births is similar to that of non-Hispanic white and about half that of black infants. Among the Hispanic subgroups, LBW levels ranged from 6.0 percent for Mexican to 9.3 percent for Puerto Rican births. **(See table 25.)**

The reported incidence of low birthweight for American Indian infants was 6.8 percent for 2000. Among Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups, LBW ranged from a low of 5.1 percent for Chinese to a high of 8.5 percent for Filipino births **(table 24)**.

The percent of **macrosomic births**, infants born at weights of 4,000 grams or more, was 9.9 for 2000, unchanged from 1999 (1.5 percent of macrosomic births weighed at least 5,000 grams, or more than 11 pounds). **(See tables 43 and 45 for 2000 data)**. The proportion of heavier weight infants generally declined for the 1990s after peaking at 11 percent in the 1980s. For 2000, 12 percent of non-Hispanic white, 9 percent of Hispanic, and 5 percent of non-Hispanic black infants weighed at least 8 pounds, 14 ounces at birth **(tables 24 and 25)**.

LBW rates tend to be highest for the youngest (less than 15 years) and the oldest mothers (aged 45 years and over) **(table 45)**, but much of the LBW risk for the latter age group is attributable to their higher multiple birth rates. For 2000, 55 percent of all LBW infants born to women aged 45 years and over were born in a multiple delivery compared with 8 percent of infants to mothers under 15 years. When only singleton births are examined, women 45 years and over were substantially *less likely* than their youngest counterparts to bear a LBW child. (Whereas this pattern holds for total, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic births, it does not for black mothers; the risk of singleton LBW for older black mothers is quite elevated compared with the youngest mothers). **(See figure 9.)**



NOTE: Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams.

Figure 9. Percent low birthweight for singletons by maternal age, race, and Hispanic origin, 2000

The **median birthweight** for all births for 2000 was 3,350 grams (7 pounds, 7 ounces), unchanged since 1995. The median weight for white births was 3,390 grams and for black births 3,180 grams (data not shown).

The LBW and VLBW rates vary widely by State (tables 46 and 47). For 2000 LBW levels among non-Hispanic white births ranged from a low of 4.8 percent for Alaska, to a high of 8.2 percent for Wyoming. The highest State-specific rate for non-Hispanic white births was still lower than the lowest State-specific rate for non-Hispanic black births; LBW rates for States with at least 1,000 non-Hispanic black births ranged from 10.7 percent in Washington State, to 15.0 percent in Colorado.

Apgar score

The Apgar score, devised in 1952 by Virginia Apgar, M.D., is a standardized and relatively quick method of evaluating the general physical condition of the newborn at 1 minute, 5 minutes, and if desired, at additional 5 minute intervals after delivery (91–93). The score measures five easily identifiable infant characteristics—heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each characteristic is assessed and assigned a value of 0 to 2, with 2 being optimum. The total score is the sum of the scores of the five components (91). A score of 0 to 3 indicates an infant in need of resuscitation; a score in the range of 4 to 6 is considered intermediate; a score of 7 or greater indicates that the neonate is in good to excellent physical condition. The 1-minute Apgar (no longer available from national vital statistics data), signals the need for immediate resuscitation. The 5-minute Apgar score, especially a change in the score between 1 and 5 minutes, is a useful clinical indicator of the effectiveness of resuscitation efforts but has limited use in determining the severity of the problem and correlates poorly with future neurologic outcome (92).

In 2000 all States except California and Texas reported information on the 5-minute Apgar score, accounting for 78 percent of all U.S. births. Of the births in the reporting States, 1.4 percent of babies had Apgar scores that were considered low (below 7) at 5 minutes after birth, essentially unchanged since 1990 **(tables 24 and 25)**. The lack of change in low Apgar scores is surprising given the substantial increase in low birthweight (LBW) rates over this period—LBW infants are more likely to be assigned lower Apgar scores than are heavier infants (94). Low 5-minute Apgar scores have declined among both very low and moderately low birthweight infants however, suggesting improvement in resuscitation techniques for these at-risk births (95). (Similar trends are observed among very and moderately preterm infants.) (Data not shown.)

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Since the first year these data were collected (1989), three of the eight specific abnormal conditions listed on the birth certificate have been reported most frequently: assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes, assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or longer, and hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) **(table 46)**. Hyaline membrane disease/RDS is a common cause of morbidity in preterm infants (96). In addition to low gestational age, risk factors include poorly controlled maternal diabetes, multiple births and fetal asphyxia (97).

In 2000 the rate for assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes was 22.0 per 1,000. The rate has increased fairly steadily from the 1989 rate of 11.4. In 2000 the rate of assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or longer was 9.4 per 1,000. This rate has also generally risen since 1989. Assisted ventilation is used in the treatment of respiratory disorders such as RDS (97).

The overall rate of hyaline membrane disease (RDS) was 6.1 per 1,000 in 2000; this condition has been slowly decreasing since the highest levels reported for 1994–95 (6.7). Rates of the other conditions have fluctuated slightly since 1989.

Abnormal conditions may be underreported or incorrectly reported on the birth certificate (69, 98). Some abnormalities are not apparent at birth (e.g., fetal alcohol syndrome); diagnosis of an abnormal condition present at birth may occur after the birth certificate has been completed (99, 100).

Congenital anomalies

Congenital malformations are a leading cause of infant deaths in the U.S. (86, 101). They are also a cause of physical defects and metabolic diseases (102). Congenital anomalies are reported on the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia, accounting for more than 99 percent of births in 2000 **(table 49)**. Many of the congenital anomalies tracked on birth certificates occur rarely; therefore, the rates shown in this report are calculated per 100,000 live births.

Congenital anomalies are underreported on the birth certificate (69, 103, 104). Among the factors that limit complete reporting of these conditions are recognizability at birth and severity (69, 105, 106). Malformations that are serious and/or readily apparent are more likely to be reported. Caution should also be used in comparing yearly rates for a specific anomaly, as a small change in the number of anomalies reported can result in a relatively large change in rates.

In 2000 rates for the 21 malformations/groups of malformations listed on the birth certificate were generally unchanged from 1999. Cleft lip/palate was reported at a rate of 82.1 per 100,000 births. The rate for clubfoot was 57.2 per 100,000. The rate of Down's syndrome, the most frequently recognized cause of mental retardation in the United States (107), but believed to be poorly reported in these data, was 46.9 per 100,000 **(table 49)**.

To prevent neural tube defects, such as spina bifida and anencephalus, fortification of all cereal and grain products with folic acid was mandatory by January 1998 (108). Increased folate use among women of childbearing age was recently reported (109). In 2000 the rate for spina bifida/meningocele was 20.7 per 100,000 births; the rate for anencephalus was 10.7. A recently published report of trends based on birth certificate data for these conditions 1991–2000, reported the rate for anencephalus has been stable and the rate for spina bifida has declined (108).

For various anomalies, rates vary widely with maternal age **(table 49)**. For example, in 2000 as during the 1990s, rates for Down's syndrome and heart malformations are higher for births to mothers aged 35 years and over.

Multiple births

Births in twin deliveries continued their upward climb in 2000. The number of twins rose to 118,916, an increase of 4 percent, and the twin birth rate increased from 28.9 to 29.3 twin births per 1,000 total births. **(See table 50 for 2000 data.)** The number and rate of twin births has risen each year since 1980; the number by 74 percent (from 68,339), and the rate by 55 percent (from 18.9) (110) **(figure 10)**.

In contrast to the continued rise in twins, the upsurge in **triplet and other higher order multiple births** (triplet/+) of the last two decades appears to have abated, at least in the short term. The number of triplet/+ births (triplets, quadruplets, and quintuplet and other higher-order multiples) was essentially unchanged for 1999–2000 (7,321 compared with 7,325 births) after having dropped 4 percent between 1998 and 1999 **(table H)**. The triplet/+ birth rate declined for the second straight year, from 184.9 to 180.5 triplet/+ births per 100,000 live births for 1999–2000. The rate of triplet/+ births had surged from 37.0 to 193.5 per 100,000 between 1980 and 1998 (110). **(See figure 11.)**

The dramatic rise in multiple births over the last two decades, especially in triplet/+ births, has been associated with two related trends: Advances in, and greater access to, assisted reproductive medicine (i.e., ovulation-inducing drugs and assisted reproductive techniques (ART) such as *in vitro* fertilization (IVF)), and the older age of childbearing (women in their thirties are more likely to have a multiple birth than younger women even without the use of fertility therapies) (111–113). A recent study found that nearly half of all triplets born in 1996 were the result of ART (114). A study of 1997 triplet/+ births estimated that 43 percent resulted from ART, 38 percent were the result of ovulation-inducing drugs, and only 20 percent of triplet/+ births were spontaneously conceived (115).

The upsurge in triplet/+ births has been expected to abate somewhat as the population of older women in their childbearing years declines. However, the decline in age-specific triplet birth rates among older women suggests that other factors are contributing to the current downturn. For 1999 and 2000, triplet/+ birth rates declined among women most likely to seek fertility-enhancing therapies—those aged 30 years and over; rates for women under age 30 years increased slightly. In 1999, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and The American Society of Reproductive Medicine issued recommendations intended to prevent triplet/+ pregnancies because of their elevated risk of poor outcome (116, 117). Thus, recent refinements to fertility-enhancing therapies, particularly to IVF, which lower the risk of multifetal pregnancy, also may be affecting the incidence of higher-order multiple births (116–119).

Twin birth rates rose between 1999 and 2000 among births to the three largest racial/ethnic groups: non-Hispanic white (32.2 per 1,000), non-Hispanic black (33.4) and Hispanic women (20.2). Since 1990, the increase in the twinning rate has been most pronounced among non-Hispanic white women (41 percent); rates for non-Hispanic black

Table H. Numbers of twin, triplet, quadruplet, and quintuplet and other higher order multiple births: United States, 1989–2000

Year	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets and other higher order multiples[1]
2000	118,916	6,742	506	77
1999	114,307	6,742	512	67
1998	110,670	6,919	627	79
1997	104,137	6,148	510	79
1996	100,750	5,298	560	81
1995	96,736	4,551	365	57
1994	97,064	4,233	315	46
1993	96,445	3,834	277	57
1992	95,372	3,547	310	26
1991	94,779	3,121	203	22
1990	93,865	2,830	185	13
1989	90,118	2,529	229	40

[1] Quintuplets, sextuplets, and higher order multiple births are not differentiated in the national data set.

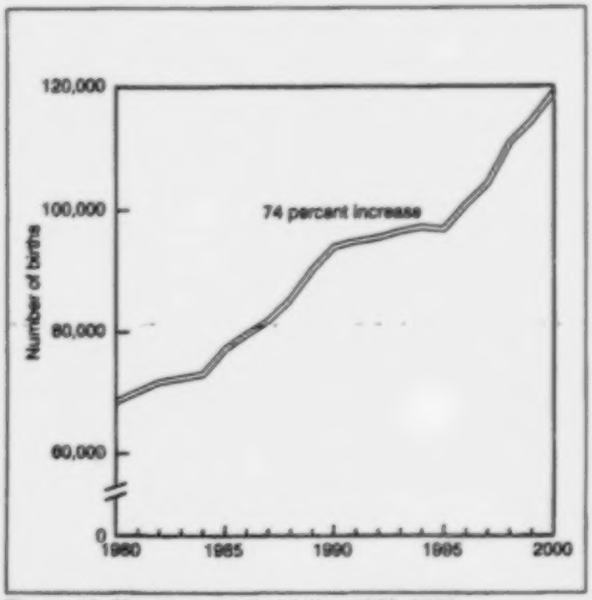
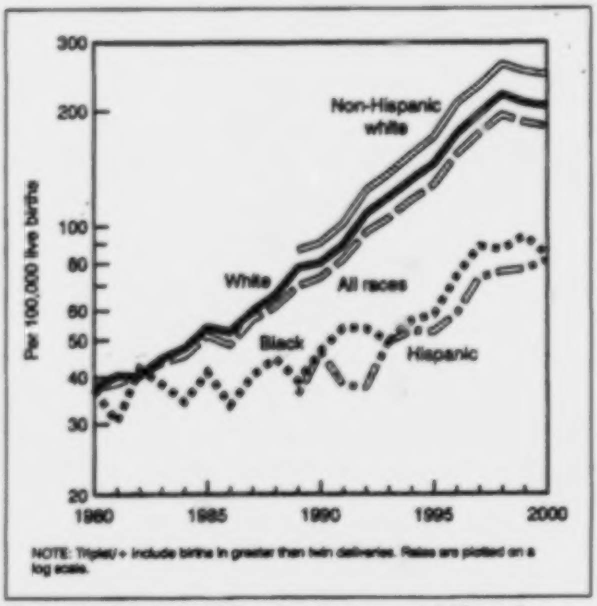


Figure 10. Number of twin births, 1980–2000



NOTE: Triplet/+ include births in greater than twin deliveries. Rates are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 11. Triplet/+ birth rates by race and Hispanic origin of mother, 1980–2000

and Hispanic women were up by 25 and 12 percent, respectively. For the current year, the rate of triplet/+ births declined among non-Hispanic white women (246.3 per 100,000) and non-Hispanic black women (83.7), but was up for Hispanic women (80.8).

The use of fertility-enhancing therapies likely has contributed to shifts in age-specific twin and triplet birth rate patterns. Historically, twin and triplet birth rates have been highest for women aged 35–39 years (110). For recent years, however, multiple birth rates have risen steadily with maternal age, with a precipitous rise at age 45 years and over. For 2000, 40 percent of all births to women aged 50 years and over was a twin or triplet/+ (data not shown). The 126,241 multiples born in 2000 were at substantially higher risk than their singleton counterparts of poor perinatal outcome, and the higher the plurality, the higher the risk. Related to their shorter gestational ages (57 percent of twins and 93 percent of triplets were born preterm or at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation in 2000, compared with 10 percent of singletons), and lower birthweights (mean birthweights for twins and triplets were 2,362 and 1,697, grams respectively, compared with 3,348 grams for singletons) is the higher risk of infant death among twins and triplet/+ compared with singletons (86). For those who survive, long-term outcomes are more often compromised. (For example, cerebral palsy occurs more frequently among multiple than among singleton births.) Risk is also elevated for mothers of multiples—women with multiple gestation pregnancies are more likely to develop pregnancy-induced complications (120).

References

1. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
2. National Center for Health Statistics. Natality public-use tape and CD-ROM. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Annual products.
3. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1998, vol I, natality. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab98.htm.
4. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 2000, vol I, natality, technical appendix. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. In press.
5. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Profile of general demographic characteristics for the United States: 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce. Released May 15, 2001. Available at: http://www. census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/tables/dp_us_1990.PDF.
6. U.S. Census Bureau. Profile of general demographic characteristics for the United States: 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce. Released May 15, 2001. Available at: http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/tables/dp_us_2000.PDF.
7. U.S. Census Bureau. Unpublished estimates of the July 1, 2000 United States population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990-based estimates. Forthcoming 2002.
8. Mathews TJ, Ventura SJ, Curtin SC, Martin JA. Births of Hispanic origin, 1989–95. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 46 no 6 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.
9. Ventura SJ, Mathews TJ, Hamilton BE. Births to teenagers in the United States, 1940–2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 10. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
10. Ventura SJ, Mosher WD, Curtin SC, Abma JC, Henshaw S. Trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates by outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976–96. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(56). 2000.
11. Ventura SJ, Mosher WD, Curtin SC, Abma JC, Henshaw S. Trends in pregnancy rates for the United States, 1976–97: An update. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 9. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
12. Abma JC, Chandra A, Mosher WD, Peterson LS, Piccinino LJ. Fertility, family planning, and women's health: New data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 23(19). 1997.
13. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Trends in sexual risk behavior among high school students—United States, 1991–1997. MMWR 47(36):749–52. 1998.
14. Abma JC, Sonenstein F. Sexual activity and contraceptive practices among teenagers in the United States, 1988 and 1995. Vital Health Stat 23(21). 2001.
15. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. A national strategy to prevent teen pregnancy: Annual report, 2000–2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In press.
16. Piccinino LJ, Mosher WD. Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995. Fam Plann Persp 30(1):4–10, 46. 1998.
17. Ventura SJ. Trends and variations in first births to older women, 1970–86. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(47). 1989.
18. U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100-Percent Data. Table QT-P1. Age Groups and Sex: 2000. Washington DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Released, November 16, 2001. Available at: http://factfinder.census.gov.
19. U.S. Census Bureau. 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF1) 100-Percent Data. Table QT-P1. Age and Sex: 1990. Washington DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Released, May 1992. Available at: http://factfinder.census. gov.
20. Chandra A, Stephen EH. Impaired fecundity in the United States: 1982–1995. Fam Plann Persp 30(1):34–42. 1998.
21. United Nations. World fertility patterns 1997. United Nations Publication ST/ESA/SER. A/165. New York, NY: United Nations. 1997.
22. Clarke SC, Ventura SJ. Birth and fertility rates for States: United States, 1990. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(52). 1994.
23. Taffel SM. Birth and fertility rates for States: United States, 1980. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(42). 1984.
24. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Report of final natality statistics, 1996. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 46 no 11 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.
25. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Births: Final data for 1997. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 18. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1999.
26. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ, Park MM. Births: Final data for 1998. National vital statistics reports; vol 48 no 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000
27. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Menacker F, Hamilton BE. Births: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 1. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001
28. Davis DL, Gottlieb MB, Stampnitzky JR. Reduced ratio of male to female births in several industrial countries: A sentinel health indicator. JAMA 279:1018–23. 1998.
29. Trivers R, Willard D. Natural selection of parental ability to vary the sex ratio of offspring. Science 179:90–2. 1973.
30. Clarke, JI .The Human Dichotomy: Changing Numbers of Males and Females. Oxford, England: Pergamon Press. 2000.
31. Ventura SJ, Bachrach CA. Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. National vital statistics reports; vol 48 no 16. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000.
32. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Educational attainment in the United States: March 1999. P20–528. Also detailed tables and documentation

for P20-528. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2000. Available at: http://www.census.gov/prod/2000pubs/p20-528.pdf.

33. U. S. Census Bureau. Educational attainment in the United States (Update): March 2000. P20-536. Also detailed tables and documentation for P20-536. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2000. Available at: http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/p20-536/p20-536.pdf.

34. Cunningham FG, Gant NF, Leveno KJ, et al. eds. Williams Obstetrics (21st edition). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill. 2001.

35. American Academy of Pediatrics and American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Guidelines for Perinatal Care (4th edition) 1997.

36. Abrams B, Altman SL, Pickett KE. Pregnancy weight gain: Still controversial. Am J Clin Nutr 71 (suppl):1233S–41S. 2000.

37. Parker JD, Abrams B. Prenatal weight gain advice: An examination of the recent prenatal weight gain recommendations of the Institute of Medicine. Obstet & Gynecol 79 (5, Part I): 664–9. 1992.

38. Abrams B, Selvin S. Maternal weight gain pattern and birthweight. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 86(2): 163–9. 1995.

39. Lydakis C, Beevers DG, et al. Obstetric and neonatal outcome following chronic hypertension in pregnancy among different ethnic groups. QJM 91(12):837–44. 1998.

40. Sibai BM, Lindheimer M, et al. Risk factors for preeclampsia, abruptio placentae, and adverse neonatal outcomes among women with chronic hypertension. NEJM 339(10):667–71. 1998.

41. Xiong X, Mayes D, et al. Impact of pregnancy-induced hypertension on fetal growth. Am J Obstet Gynecol 180(1 Pt 1):207–13. 1999.

42. Woolbright LA, Hillard M, Harshbarger DS, et al. Improving medical risk factor reporting on birth certificates in Alabama. Southern Medical J 92(9):893–97. 1999.

43. Scott JR, Di Saia PJ, Hammond CB, et al. eds. Danforth's Obstetrics and Gynecology (8th edition). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 1999.

44. National Center for Health Statistics. Advance report of new data from the 1989 birth certificate. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 40 no 12 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1992.

45. Mathews TJ. Smoking during pregnancy during the 1990s. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 7. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

46. Dietz PM, Adams MM, Kendrick JS, Mathis MP, The PRAMS Working Group. Completeness of ascertainment of prenatal smoking using birth certificates and confidential questionnaires: Variations by maternal attributes and infant birth weight. Am J Epidemiol 148(11):1048–54. 1998.

47. Kharrazi M, Epstein D, Hopkins B, et al. Evaluation of four smoking questions. Pub Health Rep 114(1):60–70. 1999.

48. Ventura SJ. Commentary: Using the birth certificate to monitor smoking during pregnancy. Pub Health Rep 114(1):71–3.1999.

49. Wong M, Koren G. Bias in maternal reports of smoking during pregnancy associated with fetal distress. Cana J Pub Health 92(2):102–12. 2001.

50. Barnett E. Race differences in the proportion of low birthweight attributable to maternal smoking in a low-income population. American Journal of Health Promotion 10(2):105–10. 1995.

51. Sprauve ME, Lindsay MK, Drews-Botsch CD, Graves W. Racial patterns in the effects of tobacco use on fetal growth. Am J Obstet Gynecol 181(1):S22–7. 1999.

52. Vega WA, Kolody B, Hwang J, Noble A. Prevalence and magnitude of perinatal substance exposures in California. NEJM 329(12):850–4. 1993.

53. Ebrahim SH, Floyd RL, Merritt RK, et al. Trends in pregnancy-related smoking rates in the United States, 1987–96. JAMA 283(3):361–6. 2000.

54. Kleinman JC, Madans JH. The effects of maternal smoking, physical stature, and educational attainment on the incidence of low birth weight. Am J Epidemiol 121(6):843–55. 1985.

55. Pollack HA. Sudden infant death syndrome, maternal smoking during pregnancy, and the cost-effectiveness of smoking cessation intervention. Am J Public Health 91(3):432–6. 2001.

56. Lorente C, Cordier S, Goujard J, et al. Tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy and risk of oral clefts. Am J Public Health 90(3):415–9. 2000.

57. Miller DP, Villa KF, Hogue SL, Sivapathasundaram D. Birth and first-year costs for mothers and infants attributable to smoking. Nicotine and Tobacco Research 3(1):25–35. 2001.

58. Crump C, Lipsky S, Mueller BA. Adverse birth outcomes among Mexican-Americans: Are U.S.-born women at greater risk than Mexican-born women? Ethn Health 4(1–2):29–34. 1999.

59. Moore ML, Zaccaro DJ. Cigarette smoking, low birth weight, and preterm births in low-income African American women. J Perinatol 20(3):176–80. 2000.

60. Sampson PD, Bookstein FL, Barr HM, Streissguth AP. Prenatal alcohol exposure, birthweight, and measures of child size from birth to 14 years. Am J Public Health 84(9):1421–8. 1994.

61. Roeleveld N, Vingerhoets E, Zielhuis GA, Gabreels F. Mental retardation associated with parental smoking and alcohol consumption before, during, and after pregnancy. Prev Medicine 21:110–9. 1992.

62. Ebrahim SH, Luman ET, Floyd RL, et al. Alcohol consumption by pregnant women in the United States during 1988–1995. Obstet and Gynecol 92(2):187–92. 1998.

63. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, and Mathews TJ. Report of final natality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 11 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.

64. Chomitz VR, Cheung LWY, Lieberman E. The role of lifestyle in preventing low birth weight. In: The Future of Children: Low Birthweight. Vol 5(1):121–38. Los Altos, California: Center for the Future of Children, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation. 1995.

65. Fiscella K. Does prenatal care improve birth outcomes? A critical review. Obstet Gynecol. 85(3): 468–79. 1995.

66. U.S. Public Health Service. Caring for our Future: The content of prenatal care. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1989.

67. Kotelchuck M. An evaluation of the Kessner adequacy of prenatal care index and a proposed adequacy of prenatal care utilization index. Am J Public Health 84 (9) 1414–20. 1994.

68. Kogan MD, Martin JA, Alexander GR, Kotelchuk M, Ventura SJ, Figoletto FD. The changing pattern of prenatal care utilization in the United States, 1981–1995, using different prenatal care indices. JAMA 279(20):1623–8. 1998.

69. Piper, JM, Mitchel EF, Snowden M, et al. Validation of 1989 Tennessee birth certificates using maternal and newborn hospital records. Am J Epidemiol 137(7):758–68. 1993.

70. Parrish, KM, Holt, VL, Connell, FA, et al. Variations in the accuracy of obstetric procedures and diagnoses on birth records in Washington State, 1989. Am J Epidemiol 138(2):119–27. 1993.

71. Dobie SA, Baldwin L-M, Roger A, et al. How well do birth certificates describe the pregnancies they report? The Washington State experience with low-risk pregnancies. Maternal and Child Health Journal 2(3):145–54. 1998.

72. Reichman NE, Hade EM. Validation of birth certificate data: A study of women in New Jersey's HealthStart program. Ann Epidem 11(3): 186–93. 2001.

73. Coonrod DV, Bay C, Kishi GY. The epidemiology of induction: Arizona, 1997. Am J Obstet Gynecol 183(6): 1355–62. 2000.

74. Dublin S, Lydon-Rochelle M, Kaplan RC, et al. Maternal and neonatal outcomes after induction of labor without an identified indication. Am J Obstet Gynecol 183(4): 986–3. 2000.

75. Gyetvi K, Hannah ME, Hodnett ED, Ohlsson A. Tocolytics for preterm labor: A systematic review. Obstet & Gynecol. 94(5) Part 2:869–77. 1999.

76. Curtin SC, Park MM. Trends in the attendant, place, and timing of births, and in the use of obstetric interventions: United States, 1989–97. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 27. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1999.

77. Clarke S.C., Martin JA, Taffel SM. Trends and characteristics of births attended by midwives. Statistical Bulletin 78(1): 9–18. 1997.

78. National Center for Health Statistics. Technical appendix. Vital statistics of the United States, 1999, vol I, p 16. natality. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. Hyattsville, Maryland. 2001. Available on the NCHS Web site at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm and included on the CD-ROM.

79. McMahon MJ, Luther ER, Bowes WA, Olshan AF. Comparison of a trial of labor with an elective second cesarean section. NEJM 335:689–95. 1996.

80. Lydon-Rochelle M, Holt VL, Easterling TR, Martin DP. Risk of uterine rupture during labor among women with a prior cesarean delivery. NEJM 345(1):3–8. 2001.

81. Greene MF. Vaginal delivery after cesarean section—is the risk acceptable. NEJM 345 (1): 54–5. 2001.

82. Sachs BP, Kobelin C, Castro MA, Frigoletto, F. The risks of lowering the cesarean-delivery rate. NEJM 340(1):54–7. 1999.

83. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Evaluation of cesarean delivery. ACOG Guidelines. Washington, DC: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 2000.

84. Harer WB Jr. Patient choice cesarean. ACOG Clinical Review 5(2): 1, 13–6. 2000.

85. Menacker F, Curtin SC. Trends in cesarean birth and vaginal birth after previous cesarean, 1991–99. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

86. Mathews TJ, MacDorman MF, Menacker F. Infant mortality statistics from the 1999 period linked birth/infant death data set. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no. 4. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

87. Goldenberg RL, Rouse DJ. Prevention of premature birth. NEJM 339(5): 313–20. 1998.

88. Johnson RB, Williams MA, Hogue CJR, Mattison DR. Overview: New perspectives on the stubborn challenge of preterm birth. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol 15(Supp 2): 3–6. 2001.

89. Minino AM, Smith BL. Deaths: Preliminary data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 12. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

90. Hack M, Klein NK, Taylor HG. Long-term developmental outcomes of low birth weight infants. In: The Future of Children: Low Birth Weight. Vol 5(1):19–34. Los Altos, California: Center for the Future of Children. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation. 1995.

91. Apgar V. A proposal for a new method of evaluation of the newborn infant. Current Researches in Anesthesia and Analgesia 260–7. July–Aug. 1953.

92. Committee on Fetus and Newborn, American Academy of Pediatrics, and Committee on Obstetric Practice, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Use and abuse of the Apgar score. Pediatrics 98:141–2. 1996.

93. Stoll BJ and Kliegman R. The fetus and the neonatal newborn In: Behrman RE, Kliegman RM, Jenson HB, eds. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics (16th edition). Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company. 2000.

94. Hegyi T, Carbone T, Anwar M, et al. The Apgar score and its components in the preterm infant. Pediatrics 101(1):77–81. 1998.

95. Patel D, Piotrowski ZH, Nelson MR, Sabich R. Effect of statewide neonatal resuscitation training program on Apgar scores among high-risk neonates in Illinois. Pediatrics 107(4):648–55. 2001.

96. Whitsett JA, Pryhuber GS, Rice WA, et al. In: Avery GB, Fletcher MA, MacDonald MG eds. Neonatology Pathophysiology and Management of the Newborn (5th edition) Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 1999.

97. Martin RJ, Fanaroff AA. The respiratory distress syndrome and its management. In: Martin RJ, Fanaroff AA Eds. Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (6th edition) Vol II. St. Louis: Mosby. 1997.

98. Lanska MJ, Lanska DJ, Baumann RJ. False-positive reports of neonatal seizures on birth certificates. Am J Pub Health 84(9): 1522. 1994.

99. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fetal alcohol syndrome, United States, 1979–1992. MMWR 42(17):339–41, 1993.

100. Hamvas A, Kwong P, DeBaun M, et al. Hyaline membrane disease is underreported in a linked birth-infant death certificate database. Am J Pub Health 88(9): 1387–9. 1998.

101. Anderson RN. Deaths: Leading causes for 1999. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 11. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

102. Stoll BJ, Kliegman R. The fetus and neonatal newborn In: Behrman RE, Kliegman RM, Jenson HB, eds. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics (16th edition.). Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. 2000.

103. Watkins ML, Edmonds L, McClearn A, et al. The surveillance of birth defects: The usefulness of the revised U.S. standard birth certificate. Am J Public Health 86(5):731–4. 1996.

104. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Neural tube defect surveillance and folic acid intervention, Texas-Mexico border, 1993–1998. MMWR 49(1):1–4. 2000.

105. Honein MA, Paulozzi LJ. Birth defects surveillance: Assessing the "gold standard." Am J Pub Health. 1999; 89(8): 1238–40.

106. Kirby RS. The quality of data reported on birth certificates. Am J Pub Health.87(2): 301.1996.

107. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Racial disparities in median age at death of persons with Down's Syndrome—United States, 1968–1997. MMWR 50(22):463–5. 2001.

108. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics—Health E Stats. National Vital Statistics System. Trends in spina bifida and anencephalus in the United States, 1991–2000. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/spine_anen.htm. November 2001.

109. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Folate status in women of childbearing age—United States, 1999. MMWR 49(42):962–5. 2000.

110. Martin JA, Park MM. Trends in twin and triplet births: 1980–97. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 24. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1999.

111. Martin JA, MacDorman MF, Mathew TJ. Triplet births: Trends and outcomes, 1971–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(55). 1997.

112. Kiely JL, Kleinman JC, Kiely M. Triplets and higher-order multiple births: Time trends and infant mortality. AJDC 146:862–8. 1992.

113. Wilcox LS, Kiely JL, Melvin CL, Martin MC. Assisted reproductive technologies: Estimates of their contribution to multiple births and newborn hospital days in the United States. Fertil Steril 65(2):361–6. 1996.

114. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Use of assisted reproductive technology (ART)—United States, 1996 and 1998. MMWR 51(05): 97–101. 2002.

115. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Contribution of Assisted Reproductive Technology and Ovulation-Inducing Drugs to Triplet and Higher-Order Multiple Births—United States, 1980–1997. MMWR 49(24):535–8. 2000.
116. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Nonselective embryo reduction: Ethical guidance for the obstetrician-gynecologist. ACOG Committee Opinion 215. Washington: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 1999.
117. American Society for Reproductive Medicine. Guidelines on number of embryos transferred. A Practice Committee Report—A Committee Opinion. American Society for Reproductive Medicine. 1999.
118. Templeton A, Morris JK. Reducing the risk of multiple births by transfer of two embryos after in vitro fertilization. NEJM 339(9):573–7. 1998.
119. Gardner DK, Vella P, Lane M, et al. Culture and transfer of human blastocysts increases implantation rates and reduces the need for multiple embryo transfers. Fertil Steril 69(1):85–8. 1998.
120. The ESHRE CapriWorkshop Group. Multiple gestation pregnancy, Hum Rep 2000; 15:1856–64.
121. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Taffel SM, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1992. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 43 no 5 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.
122. Martin JA. Birth characteristics for Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups, 1992. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 43 no 10 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.
123. Ventura SJ. Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(53). 1995.
124. National Center for Health Statistics. Computer edits for natality data, effective 1993. Instruction manual, part 12. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.
125. Alexander GR, Allen MC. Conceptualization, measurement, and use of gestational age. I. Clinical and Public Health Practice. J Perinatal 16(1):53–9. 1996.
126. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin information from the 1990 census: A comparison of census results with results where age and race have been modified. 1990 CPH-L-74. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1991.
127. U.S. Census Bureau. Unpublished estimates of the July 1, 2000 population for States by age and sex. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990-based estimates. Forthcoming 2002.
128. Fields J, Casper L. Unpublished data from the March 2000 current population survey. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2001.
129. U.S. Census Bureau. Population estimates for 2000 based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. 2001.
130. Bailer JC, Ederer F. Significance factors for the ratio of a Poisson variable to its expectations. Biometrics. 20:639–43. 1964.
131. Brockert JE, Stockbauer JW, Senner JW, et al. Recommended standard medical definitions for the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, 1989 revision. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics. Traverse City, Michigan. June 25–27, 1990.

List of tables

1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year, 1960–2000 27
2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2000 28
3. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2000 29
4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970–2000, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2000 30
5. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and race of mother: United States, 1980–2000. 32
6. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2000 33
7. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 34
8. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 36
9. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2000 38
10. Number of births, birth rates, fertility rates, total fertility rates, and birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by age of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000 40
11. Live births by race of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000. 41
12. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each State and territory, 2000 42
13. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by detailed race of mother and place of birth of mother: United States, 2000 43
14. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin and by place of birth of mother: United States, 2000 44
15. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 2000 45
16. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery, day of week, and race of mother: United States, 2000 45
17. Number, birth rate, and percent of births to unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 46
18. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2000, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2000 47
19. Number and percent of births to unmarried women by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000 49
20. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980–2000 50
21. Live births by educational attainment, and percent of mothers completing 12 years or more and 16 years or more of school, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 51
22. Number of live births and percent distribution by weight gain of mother during pregnancy and median weight gain, according to period of gestation, race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000 53
23. Percent low birthweight by weight gain of mother during pregnancy, period of gestation, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000 54

24. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by detailed race of mother, by place of birth of mother: United States, 2000 55
25. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin and by place of birth of mother: United States, 2000 56
26. Live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000 57
27. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by detailed race of mother: United States, 2000 58
28. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 59
29. Number of live births by smoking status of mother, percent smokers, and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to age and race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000 60
30. Number of live births by smoking status of mother and percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States, and the District of Columbia, 2000 61
31. Number of live births, percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, and percent distribution of average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to educational attainment and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States, and the District of Columbia, 2000 62
32. Percent low birthweight by smoking status, age, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States, and the District of Columbia, 2000 63
33. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and percent of mothers beginning care in the first trimester and percent with late or no care, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 64
34. Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000 66
35. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and median number of visits, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 67
36. Live births to mothers with selected obstetric procedures and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000 69
37. Live births to mothers with selected complications of labor and/or delivery and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000 70
38. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 71
39. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989–2000 72
40. Live births by method of delivery, and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 74
41. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000 75
42. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by selected maternal medical risk factors and complications of labor and/or delivery: United States, 2000 76
43. Live births by birthweight and percent very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 77
44. Percent of live births very preterm and preterm and percent of live births of very low birthweight and low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1981–2000 79
45. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 80
46. Number and percent of births of low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000 82
47. Number and percent of births of very low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000 83
48. Live births with selected abnormal conditions of the newborn and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000 84
49. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000 85
50. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 87

Guide to tables in Births: Final Data for 2000

TABLE:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Geographic area: States[1]										10	11	12							19						
United States or all reporting areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Years: Current year only		2	3				7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		19		21	22	23	24	25
Trend	1			4	5	6			9									18		20					
Type of entry: Number of births	1	2				6	7			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		19		21	22			
Rates or other measures	1		3	4	5	6		8	9	10			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Characteristics: Age of father																				20					
Age of mother		2	3	4			7		9								17	18			21				
Alcohol use																								24	25
Apgar score																								24	25
Birthweight																							23	24	25
Day of week																16									
Education													13	14							21				
Gestational age																						22	23	24	25
Hispanic origin of mother						[4]6	[4]7	[4]8	[4]9			[4]12		[4]14			[6]17	[6]18	[6]19		[6]21	[6]22	[4]23		[4]25
Live-birth order		2	3		5		7	8					13	14											
Method of delivery																16								24	25
Month of birth															15										
Nativity of mother													13	14										24	25
Prenatal care																								24	25
Race of father																				[3]20					
Race of mother	[2]1	[2]2	[2]3	[2]4	[3]5	[4]6	[4]7	[4]8	[4]9		[5]11	[4]12	[5]13	[4]14	[3]15	[3]16	[6]17	[6]18	[6]19		[3]21	[6]22	[4]23	[5]24	[4]25
Sex of child													13	14											
Teenage mothers										10			13	14											
Tobacco use																								24	25
Unmarried mothers													13	14			17	18	19						
Weight gain during pregnancy																						22	23	24	25

28

27

TABLE:	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Geographic area: States[1]									34							41					46	47			
United States or all reporting areas	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Years: Current year only	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		40	41	42	43		45	46	47	48	49	50
Trend														39					44						
Type of entry: Number of births	26	27	28	29	30	31		33		35	36	37	38	39	40		42	43		45	46	47	48	49	50
Rates or other measures	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Characteristics: Abnormal conditions of newborn																							48		
Age of mother	26			29	30		32	33			36	37			40					45			48	49	50
Attendant at birth													38												
Birthweight							32											43	44	45	46	47			
Complications of labor		27	28									37					42								
Congenital anomalies																								49	
Education						31																			
Gestational age																		43	44						
Hispanic origin of mother			[4]28		[4]30	[6]31	[6]32	[6]33	[6]34	[6]35			[6]38	[6]39	[6]40	[6]41		[6]43	[6]44	[6]45	[6]46	[6]47			[6]50
Medical risk factors	26	27	28														42								
Method of delivery														39	40	41	42								
Obstetric procedures		27	28								36														
Place of delivery													38												
Multiple births																									50
Prenatal care								33	34	35															
Race of mother	[3]26	[5]27	[4]28	[3]29	[4]30	[3]31	[6]32	[6]33	[6]34	[6]35	[3]36	[3]37	[6]38	[6]39	[6]40	[6]41		[6]43	[2]44	[6]45	[6]46	[6]47	[3]48	[3]49	[6]50
Tobacco use				29	30	31	32																		

[1] Includes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.
[2] Includes white, black, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander.
[3] Includes white and black.
[4] Includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, other and unknown Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black.
[5] Includes white, black, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and other Asian and Pacific Islanders.
[6] Includes Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black.

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940-55 and each year, 1960-2000

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning with 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Year	Number					Birth rate					Fertility rate				
	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander
Registered births															
Race of mother:															
2000	4,058,814	3,194,005	622,598	41,668	[illegible],543	14.7	14.1	17.6	17.1	17.6	67.5	66.5	71.7	71.4	70.7
1999	3,959,417	3,132,501	605,970	40,170	180,776	14.5	13.9	17.4	16.8	16.7	65.9	65.1	70.1	69.7	65.6
1998	3,941,553	3,118,727	609,902	40,272	172,652	14.6	14.0	17.7	17.1	16.4	65.6	64.6	71.0	70.7	64.0
1997	3,880,894	3,072,640	599,913	38,572	169,769	14.5	13.9	17.7	16.6	16.9	65.0	63.9	70.7	69.1	66.3
1996	3,891,494	3,093,057	594,781	37,880	165,776	14.7	14.1	17.8	16.6	17.0	65.3	64.3	70.7	68.7	65.9
1995	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	37,278	160,287	14.8	14.2	18.2	16.6	17.3	65.6	64.4	72.3	69.1	66.4
1994	3,952,767	3,121,004	636,391	37,740	157,632	15.2	14.4	19.5	17.1	17.5	66.7	64.9	76.9	70.9	66.8
1993	4,000,240	3,149,833	658,875	38,732	152,800	15.5	14.7	20.5	17.8	17.7	67.6	65.4	80.5	73.4	66.7
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	15.9	15.0	21.3	18.4	18.0	68.9	66.5	83.2	75.4	67.2
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	145,372	16.3	15.4	21.9	18.3	18.2	69.6	67.0	85.2	75.1	67.6
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	684,336	39,051	141,635	16.7	15.8	22.4	18.9	19.0	70.9	68.3	86.8	76.2	69.6
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	133,075	16.4	15.4	22.3	19.7	18.7	69.2	66.4	86.2	79.0	68.2
1988	3,909,510	3,102,083	638,562	37,088	129,035	16.0	15.0	21.5	19.3	19.2	67.3	64.5	82.6	76.8	70.2
1987	3,809,394	3,043,828	611,173	35,322	116,560	15.7	14.9	20.8	19.1	18.4	65.8	63.3	80.1	75.6	67.1
1986	3,756,547	3,019,175	592,910	34,169	107,797	15.6	14.8	20.5	19.2	18.0	65.4	63.1	78.9	75.9	66.0
1985	3,760,561	3,037,913	581,824	34,0[illegible]	104,606	15.8	15.0	20.4	19.8	18.7	66.3	64.1	78.8	78.6	68.4
1984[3]	3,669,141	2,967,100	568,138	33,[illegible]	98,926	15.6	14.8	20.1	20.1	18.8	65.5	63.2	78.2	79.8	69.2
1983[3]	3,638,933	2,946,468	562,624	32,[illegible]	95,713	15.6	14.8	20.2	20.6	19.5	65.7	63.4	78.7	81.8	71.7
1982[3]	3,680,537	2,984,817	568,506	32,43[illegible]	93,193	15.9	15.1	20.7	21.1	20.3	67.3	64.8	80.9	83.6	74.8
1981[3]	3,629,238	2,947,679	564,955	29,688	84,553	15.8	15.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	67.3	64.8	82.0	79.6	73.7
1980[3]	3,612,258	2,936,351	568,080	29,389	74,355	15.9	15.1	21.3	20.7	19.9	68.4	65.6	84.7	82.7	73.2
Race of child:															
1980[3]	3,612,258	2,898,732	589,616	36,797	—	15.9	14.9	22.1	—	—	68.4	64.7	88.1	—	—
1979[3]	3,494,398	2,808,420	577,855	34,269	—	15.6	14.5	22.0	—	—	67.2	63.4	88.3	—	—
1978[3]	3,333,279	2,681,116	551,540	33,160	—	15.0	14.0	21.3	—	—	65.5	61.7	86.7	—	—
1977[3]	3,326,632	2,691,070	544,221	30,500	—	15.1	14.1	21.4	—	—	66.8	63.2	88.1	—	—
1976[3]	3,167,788	2,567,614	514,479	29,009	—	14.6	13.6	20.5	—	—	65.0	61.5	85.8	—	—
1975[3]	3,144,198	2,551,996	511,581	27,546	—	14.6	13.6	20.7	—	—	66.0	62.5	87.9	—	—
1974[3]	3,159,958	2,575,792	507,162	26,631	—	14.8	13.9	20.8	—	—	67.8	64.2	89.7	—	—
1973[3]	3,136,965	2,551,030	512,597	26,464	—	14.8	13.8	21.4	—	—	68.8	64.9	93.6	—	—
1972[3]	3,258,411	2,655,558	531,329	27,368	—	15.6	14.5	22.5	—	—	73.1	68.9	99.9	—	—
1971[4]	3,555,970	2,919,746	564,960	27,146	—	17.2	16.1	24.4	—	—	81.6	77.3	109.7	—	—
1970[4]	3,731,386	3,091,264	572,362	25,864	—	18.4	17.4	25.3	—	—	87.9	84.1	115.4	—	—
1969[4]	3,600,206	2,993,614	543,132	24,008	—	17.9	16.9	24.4	—	—	86.1	82.2	112.1	—	—
1968[4]	3,501,564	2,912,224	531,152	24,156	—	17.6	16.6	24.2	—	—	85.2	81.3	112.7	—	—
1967[5]	3,520,959	2,922,502	543,976	22,665	—	17.8	16.8	25.1	—	—	87.2	82.8	118.5	—	—
1966[4]	3,606,274	2,993,230	558,244	23,014	—	18.4	17.4	26.2	—	—	90.8	86.2	124.7	—	—
1965[4]	3,760,358	3,123,860	581,126	24,066	—	19.4	18.3	27.7	—	—	96.3	91.3	133.2	—	—
1964[4]	4,027,490	3,369,160	607,556	24,382	—	21.1	20.0	29.5	—	—	104.7	99.8	142.6	—	—
1963[4, 6]	4,098,020	3,326,344	580,658	22,358	—	21.7	20.7	—	—	—	108.3	103.6	—	—	—
1962[4, 6]	4,167,362	3,394,068	584,610	21,968	—	22.4	21.4	—	—	—	112.0	107.5	—	—	—
1961[4]	4,268,326	3,600,864	611,072	21,464	—	23.3	22.2	—	—	—	117.1	112.3	—	—	—
1960[4]	4,257,850	3,600,744	602,264	21,114	—	23.7	22.7	31.9	—	—	118.0	113.2	153.5	—	—
Births adjusted for underregistration															
Race of child:															
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	—	—	—	25.0	23.8	—	—	—	118.3	113.7	—	—	—
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	—	—	—	24.1	23.0	—	—	—	106.2	102.3	—	—	—
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	—	—	—	20.4	19.7	—	—	—	85.9	83.4	—	—	—
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	—	—	—	19.4	18.6	—	—	—	79.9	77.1	—	—	—

— Data not available.

[1] For 1960-91 includes births to races not shown separately.

[2] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

[3] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[4] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[5] Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

[6] Figures by race exclude New Jersey.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated for more recent years; see Technical notes.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2000

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother: Under 15 years	15-19 years: Total	15-19 years: 15 years	15-19 years: 16 years	15-19 years: 17 years	15-19 years: 18 years	15-19 years: 19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years
All races	4,058,814	8,519	468,990	21,845	48,581	86,783	132,786	178,995	1,017,806	1,087,547	929,278	452,057	90,013	4,349	255
1st child	1,622,404	8,310	366,615	20,798	44,420	74,038	103,233	124,126	466,149	393,468	267,432	100,334	18,959	1,053	84
2d child	1,312,687	147	84,026	873	3,601	11,186	24,891	43,473	349,689	372,966	333,728	146,424	24,624	1,028	53
3d child	676,597	6	13,977	39	241	1,060	3,626	9,011	143,421	200,351	193,046	106,281	18,748	725	42
4th child	259,974	1	1,790	3	17	74	341	1,355	41,223	75,749	77,892	51,367	11,448	474	30
5th child	95,200	1	191	2	2	3	30	154	10,217	26,245	29,860	22,208	6,160	306	12
6th child	38,674	-	28	-	-	2	8	18	2,442	9,281	12,595	10,701	3,429	192	6
7th child	17,365	-	6	-	-	-	1	5	555	3,330	5,601	5,578	2,151	134	10
8th child and over	18,342	-	6	-	-	1	4	1	217	1,753	5,001	6,991	3,953	403	18
Not stated	17,571	54	2,351	130	300	417	652	862	3,893	4,402	4,123	2,173	541	34	-
White	3,194,005	4,439	333,013	13,487	32,499	60,800	95,390	130,837	772,811	874,180	764,708	368,711	72,414	3,529	200
1st child	1,282,493	4,328	265,368	12,896	29,971	52,800	78,009	93,692	368,359	323,704	221,644	82,551	15,566	903	70
2d child	1,048,894	64	56,509	470	2,160	7,062	16,517	30,300	268,347	306,360	277,516	119,298	19,893	842	45
3d child	533,629	2	8,201	19	118	560	2,131	5,373	101,272	159,464	161,094	87,993	14,995	574	34
4th child	197,007	1	938	3	8	40	167	720	25,154	55,994	63,077	42,257	9,191	368	27
5th child	68,237	1	92	-	1	3	17	71	5,252	17,456	22,658	17,633	4,891	241	11
6th child	28,161	-	16	-	-	1	8	7	1,044	5,273	8,868	8,149	2,651	156	4
7th child	11,350	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	203	1,801	3,827	4,136	1,673	106	2
8th child and over	12,034	-	5	-	-	1	3	1	104	796	2,816	4,887	3,106	311	7
Not stated	14,200	43	1,861	99	241	333	537	671	3,076	3,506	3,406	1,807	448	29	-
Black	622,598	3,806	118,954	7,577	14,243	22,798	32,581	41,755	202,596	141,968	94,806	49,296	10,699	456	14
1st child	232,353	3,718	87,950	7,155	12,764	18,558	23,497	25,976	75,499	34,487	19,911	8,924	1,791	69	4
2d child	184,064	77	24,474	376	1,310	3,696	7,441	11,851	68,446	45,111	29,480	13,868	2,526	99	3
3d child	110,858	3	5,246	18	110	436	1,377	3,303	37,295	32,395	21,945	11,551	2,329	93	1
4th child	51,000	-	779	-	8	30	156	585	14,557	16,320	11,182	6,531	1,556	75	-
5th child	22,067	-	91	2	1	-	12	76	4,478	7,386	5,612	3,545	918	37	-
6th child	10,237	-	11	-	-	1	-	10	1,262	3,423	2,973	1,974	670	24	-
7th child	4,837	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	320	1,466	1,580	1,096	355	16	2
8th child and over	4,876	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	99	815	1,726	1,590	602	39	4
Not stated	2,306	10	400	26	50	75	97	152	640	565	419	216	52	4	-
American Indian [1]	41,668	160	8,055	424	918	1,555	2,258	2,900	13,633	10,053	6,097	2,983	858	27	2
1st child	14,551	154	6,118	405	848	1,298	1,704	1,863	4,992	1,975	882	354	74	2	-
2d child	11,660	4	1,615	15	62	227	484	827	5,026	2,896	1,430	581	101	7	-
3d child	7,370	1	265	1	4	25	55	180	2,481	2,507	1,397	612	102	4	1
4th child	3,949	-	27	-	-	-	7	20	782	1,496	1,028	510	104	1	1
5th child	2,016	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	228	709	643	337	91	7	-
6th child	1,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	275	353	250	67	2	-
7th child	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	107	183	148	38	1	-
8th child and over	474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	49	157	184	77	3	-
Not stated	159	1	29	3	4	5	8	9	55	39	24	7	4	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	200,543	112	8,968	357	921	1,630	2,557	3,503	28,766	61,346	63,665	31,068	6,242	337	39
1st child	93,007	110	7,179	342	837	1,382	2,023	2,595	17,299	33,302	24,995	8,505	1,528	79	10
2d child	68,069	2	1,428	12	69	203	449	695	7,870	18,581	25,322	12,677	2,104	80	5
3d child	24,740	-	265	1	9	37	63	155	2,373	5,965	8,610	6,125	1,322	54	6
4th child	8,018	-	46	-	1	4	11	30	730	1,939	2,806	2,069	597	30	2
5th child	2,880	-	7	-	-	-	1	6	259	692	947	693	260	21	1
6th child	1,272	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	79	310	401	328	141	10	2
7th child	693	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	24	156	211	198	85	12	6
8th child and over	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	91	302	330	168	50	7
Not stated	906	-	41	2	5	4	10	20	122	290	272	143	37	1	-

- Quantity zero.

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2000

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and race of mother	15-44 years [1]	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [2]
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races	67.5	0.9	48.5	27.4	79.2	112.3	121.4	94.1	40.4	7.9	0.5
1st child	27.1	0.9	38.1	24.4	58.1	51.6	44.1	27.2	9.0	1.7	0.1
2d child	21.9	0.0	8.7	2.7	17.5	38.7	41.8	34.0	13.1	2.2	0.1
3d child	11.3	*	1.5	0.2	3.2	15.9	22.5	19.6	9.5	1.7	0.1
4th child	4.3	*	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.6	8.5	7.9	4.6	1.0	0.1
5th child	1.6	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.1	2.9	3.0	2.0	0.5	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
White	66.5	0.6	43.6	23.6	72.7	107.9	124.3	97.4	40.7	7.6	0.4
1st child	26.8	0.6	35.0	21.3	54.8	51.6	46.2	28.4	9.2	1.7	0.1
2d child	21.9	0.0	7.4	2.2	15.1	37.6	43.8	35.5	13.2	2.1	0.1
3d child	11.2	*	1.1	0.2	2.4	14.2	22.8	20.6	9.8	1.6	0.1
4th child	4.1	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.5	8.0	8.1	4.7	1.0	0.0
5th child	1.4	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.5	2.9	2.0	0.5	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.8	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	71.7	2.4	79.4	50.4	121.3	144.2	105.3	67.5	32.2	7.2	0.4
1st child	26.9	2.4	56.9	43.6	81.0	53.9	25.7	14.2	5.8	1.2	0.1
2d child	21.3	0.0	16.4	6.1	31.3	48.9	33.6	21.1	9.1	1.7	0.1
3d child	12.8	*	3.5	0.6	7.7	26.6	24.1	15.7	7.6	1.6	0.1
4th child	5.9	*	0.5	0.0	1.2	10.4	12.2	8.0	4.3	1.0	0.1
5th child	2.6	*	0.1	*	0.1	3.2	5.5	4.0	2.3	0.6	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.7	*	*	*	*	1.1	3.6	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
8th child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0
American Indian [3]	71.4	1.3	67.8	39.6	113.1	135.6	106.9	66.3	32.5	7.3	0.4
1st child	25.0	1.2	51.7	35.0	78.5	49.9	21.1	9.9	3.9	0.8	*
2d child	20.0	*	13.6	4.2	28.8	50.2	30.9	16.1	6.3	1.1	*
3d child	12.7	*	2.2	0.4	5.2	24.8	26.8	15.7	6.7	1.2	*
4th child	6.8	*	0.2	*	0.6	7.8	16.0	11.6	5.6	1.2	*
5th child	3.5	*	*	*	*	2.3	7.6	7.2	3.7	1.0	*
6th and 7th child	2.6	*	*	*	*	0.6	4.1	6.0	4.3	1.2	*
8th child and over	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.8	2.0	0.9	*
Asian or Pacific Islander	70.7	0.3	21.6	11.5	37.0	72.0	125.8	120.8	60.4	12.7	0.9
1st child	33.0	0.3	17.3	10.2	28.3	43.5	68.6	47.6	16.6	3.1	0.2
2d child	24.1	*	3.5	1.1	7.0	19.8	38.3	46.3	24.8	4.3	0.2
3d child	8.8	*	0.6	0.2	1.3	6.0	12.3	16.4	12.0	2.7	0.1
4th child	2.8	*	0.1	*	0.3	1.8	4.0	5.0	4.0	1.2	0.1
5th child	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.1
6th and 7th child	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in numerator.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1] Fertility rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.

[2] Birth rates computed by relating births to women aged 45-54 years to women aged 45-49 years.

[3] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated; see Technical notes.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970-2000, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980-2000

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [1]
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races [2]											
2000	2,130.0	0.9	48.5	27.4	79.2	112.3	121.4	94.1	40.4	7.9	0.5
1999	2,075.0	0.9	49.6	28.7	80.3	111.0	117.8	89.6	38.3	7.4	0.4
1998	2,058.5	1.0	51.1	30.4	82.0	111.2	115.9	87.4	37.4	7.3	0.4
1997	2,032.5	1.1	52.3	32.1	83.6	110.4	113.8	85.3	36.1	7.1	0.4
1996	2,027.0	1.2	54.4	33.8	86.0	110.4	113.1	83.9	35.3	6.8	0.3
1995	2,019.0	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
1994	2,036.0	1.4	58.9	37.6	91.5	111.1	113.9	81.5	33.7	6.4	0.3
1993	2,046.0	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.1	0.3
1992	2,065.0	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
1991	2,073.0	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1988	1,934.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1987	1,872.0	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1986	1,837.5	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1985	1,844.0	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1984 [3]	1,806.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	3.9	0.2
1983 [3]	1,799.0	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1982 [3]	1,827.5	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1981 [3]	1,812.0	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980 [3]	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979 [3]	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978 [3]	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977 [3]	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976 [3]	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975 [3]	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974 [3]	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973 [3]	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972 [3]	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971 [4]	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970 [4]	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
2000	2,113.5	0.6	43.6	23.6	72.7	107.9	124.3	97.4	40.7	7.8	0.4
1999	2,065.0	0.6	44.6	24.8	73.5	107.0	121.1	93.2	38.8	7.3	0.4
1998	2,041.0	0.6	45.4	25.9	74.6	107.2	119.1	90.5	37.8	7.2	0.4
1997	2,009.0	0.7	46.3	27.1	75.9	106.7	118.8	87.8	36.4	6.9	0.4
1996	2,005.5	0.8	48.1	28.4	78.4	107.2	116.1	86.3	35.6	6.7	0.3
1995	1,989.0	0.8	50.1	30.0	81.2	106.3	114.8	84.6	34.5	6.4	0.3
1994	1,985.0	0.8	51.1	30.7	82.1	106.2	115.5	83.2	33.7	6.2	0.3
1993	1,982.0	0.8	51.1	30.3	82.1	106.9	116.6	82.1	32.7	5.9	0.3
1992	1,993.5	0.8	51.8	30.1	83.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7	0.2
1991	1,995.5	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
1990	2,003.0	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1989	1,931.0	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
1988	1,856.5	0.6	44.4	26.0	69.6	103.7	114.8	75.4	27.7	4.5	0.2
1987	1,804.5	0.6	42.5	24.6	68.9	102.3	112.3	73.0	25.9	4.1	0.2
1986	1,776.0	0.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	102.7	110.8	70.9	23.9	3.8	0.2
1985	1,787.0	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1984 [3]	1,748.5	0.6	42.9	24.3	68.4	102.7	109.8	67.7	22.2	3.6	0.2
1983 [3]	1,740.5	0.6	43.9	25.0	68.8	103.6	109.4	65.3	21.3	3.6	0.2
1982 [3]	1,767.0	0.6	45.0	25.5	70.8	107.7	111.9	64.0	20.4	3.6	0.2
1981 [3]	1,748.0	0.5	44.9	25.4	71.5	108.3	112.3	61.0	19.0	3.4	0.2
1980 [3]	1,773.0	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2
Black											
2000	2,193.0	2.4	79.4	50.4	121.3	144.2	105.3	67.5	32.2	7.2	0.4
1999	2,148.5	2.6	81.0	52.0	122.8	141.7	101.9	64.5	30.8	6.5	0.3
1998	2,171.0	2.9	85.4	56.8	126.9	141.9	101.8	64.7	30.5	6.7	0.3
1997	2,154.0	3.3	88.2	60.8	130.1	139.0	99.5	64.3	29.7	6.5	0.3
1996	2,144.0	3.6	91.4	64.7	132.5	136.8	98.2	63.3	29.1	6.1	0.3
1995	2,175.0	4.2	96.1	69.7	137.1	137.1	98.6	64.0	28.7	6.0	0.3
1994	2,300.0	4.6	104.5	76.3	148.3	146.0	104.0	65.8	28.9	5.9	0.3
1993	2,384.5	4.6	108.6	79.8	151.9	152.6	108.4	67.3	29.2	5.9	0.3
1992	2,442.0	4.7	112.4	81.3	157.9	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6	0.2
1991	2,480.0	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2
1990	2,480.0	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1989	2,432.5	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
1988	2,298.0	4.9	102.7	75.7	142.7	148.7	108.2	63.1	25.6	5.1	0.3
1987	2,198.0	4.8	97.6	72.1	135.8	142.7	104.3	60.6	24.6	4.8	0.2
1986	2,135.5	4.7	95.8	69.3	135.1	137.3	101.1	59.3	23.8	4.8	0.3
1985	2,109.0	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1984 [3]	2,070.5	4.4	94.1	69.2	128.1	132.2	98.4	56.7	23.3	4.8	0.2
1983 [3]	2,066.0	4.1	93.9	69.6	127.1	131.9	98.4	56.2	23.3	5.1	0.3
1982 [3]	2,106.5	4.0	94.3	69.7	128.9	135.4	101.3	57.5	23.3	5.1	0.4
1981 [3]	2,117.5	4.0	94.5	69.3	131.0	136.5	102.3	57.4	23.1	5.4	0.3
1980 [3]	2,176.5	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970-2000, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980-2000 –Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [1]
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
American Indian [5]											
2000	2,100.5	1.3	67.8	39.6	113.1	135.6	106.9	68.3	32.5	7.3	0.4
1999	2,056.5	1.6	67.8	41.4	110.6	137.1	102.4	64.3	30.7	7.1	0.3
1998	2,090.5	1.6	72.1	44.4	118.4	139.3	102.2	66.3	30.2	6.4	*
1997	2,047.5	1.7	71.8	45.3	117.6	134.9	100.8	64.2	29.3	6.4	0.4
1996	2,030.0	1.7	73.9	46.4	122.3	133.9	98.5	63.2	28.5	6.3	*
1995	2,033.5	1.8	78.0	47.8	130.7	132.5	98.4	62.2	27.7	6.1	*
1994	2,080.0	1.9	80.8	51.3	130.3	134.2	104.1	61.2	27.5	5.9	0.4
1993	2,141.0	1.4	83.1	53.7	130.7	139.6	107.6	62.8	27.8	5.9	*
1992	2,190.0	1.6	84.4	53.8	132.6	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1	*
1991	2,169.0	1.6	85.0	52.7	134.3	144.9	106.9	61.9	27.2	5.9	0.4
1990	2,183.0	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1989	2,247.0	1.5	82.7	51.6	128.9	152.4	114.2	64.8	27.4	6.4	*
1988	2,153.5	1.7	77.5	49.7	121.1	145.2	110.9	64.5	25.6	5.3	*
1987	2,099.0	1.7	77.2	48.8	122.2	140.0	107.9	63.0	24.4	5.6	*
1986	2,082.0	1.8	78.1	48.7	125.3	138.8	107.9	60.7	23.8	5.3	*
1985	2,128.0	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1984 [3]	2,136.0	1.7	81.5	50.7	124.7	142.4	109.2	60.5	26.3	5.6	*
1983 [3]	2,180.5	1.9	84.2	55.2	121.4	145.5	113.7	58.9	25.5	6.4	*
1982 [3]	2,213.0	1.4	83.5	52.6	127.6	148.1	115.8	60.9	26.9	6.0	*
1981 [3]	2,090.0	2.1	78.4	49.7	121.5	141.2	105.6	58.9	25.2	6.6	*
1980 [3]	2,162.5	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*
Asian or Pacific Islander											
2000	2,072.5	0.3	21.6	11.5	37.0	72.0	125.8	120.8	60.4	12.7	0.9
1999	1,927.0	0.3	22.3	12.3	38.0	70.0	116.4	109.3	54.6	11.6	0.9
1998	1,867.5	0.4	23.1	13.8	38.3	68.8	110.4	106.1	52.8	12.0	0.9
1997	1,925.5	0.5	23.7	14.3	39.3	70.5	113.2	110.3	54.1	11.9	0.9
1996	1,907.5	0.6	24.6	14.9	40.4	70.7	111.2	109.2	52.2	12.2	0.8
1995	1,924.0	0.7	26.1	15.4	43.4	72.4	113.4	106.9	52.4	12.1	0.8
1994	1,943.0	0.7	27.1	16.1	44.1	73.1	118.6	105.2	51.3	11.6	1.0
1993	1,935.5	0.6	27.0	16.0	43.3	73.3	119.9	103.9	50.2	11.3	0.9
1992	1,942.0	0.7	26.6	15.2	43.1	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0	0.9
1991	1,956.0	0.8	27.4	16.1	43.1	75.2	123.2	103.3	49.0	11.2	1.1
1990	2,002.5	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1989	1,947.5	0.6	25.6	15.0	40.4	78.8	124.0	102.3	47.0	10.2	1.0
1988	1,983.5	0.6	24.2	13.6	39.6	80.7	128.0	104.4	47.5	10.3	1.0
1987	1,886.0	0.6	22.4	12.6	37.0	79.7	122.7	97.0	44.2	9.5	1.1
1986	1,836.0	0.5	22.8	12.1	38.8	79.2	119.9	92.6	41.9	9.3	1.0
1985	1,885.0	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1984 [3]	1,892.0	0.5	24.2	12.6	40.7	86.7	124.3	92.4	40.6	8.7	1.0
1983 [3]	1,943.5	0.5	26.1	12.9	44.5	94.0	126.2	93.3	39.4	8.2	1.0
1982 [3]	2,015.5	0.4	29.4	14.0	50.8	98.9	130.9	94.4	39.2	8.8	1.1
1981 [3]	1,976.0	0.3	28.5	13.4	49.5	96.4	129.1	93.4	38.0	8.6	0.9
1980 [3]	1,953.5	0.3	26.2	12.0	45.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in numerator.

[1] Beginning 1997, rates computed by relating births to women aged 45-54 years to women aged 45-49 years.

[2] For 1970-91 includes births to races not shown separately.

[3] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

[4] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

[5] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated for more recent years; see Technical notes.

Table 5. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and race of mother: United States, 1980-2000

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race of mother	Fertility rate	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races [1]								
2000	67.5	27.1	21.9	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1999	65.9	26.6	21.5	10.9	4.2	1.5	0.9	0.3
1998	65.6	26.4	21.4	10.8	4.2	1.5	0.9	0.3
1997	65.0	26.5	21.1	10.6	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1996	65.3	26.8	21.1	10.5	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1995	65.6	27.3	21.1	10.5	4.0	1.5	0.9	0.3
1994	66.7	27.5	21.5	10.7	4.2	1.6	1.0	0.3
1993	67.6	27.5	21.9	11.0	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.3
1992	68.9	27.8	22.3	11.3	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.3
1991	69.6	28.3	22.4	11.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1990	70.9	29.0	22.6	11.7	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 [2]	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983 [2]	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 [2]	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 [2]	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980 [2]	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
White								
2000	66.5	26.8	21.9	11.2	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.3
1999	65.1	26.4	21.6	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1998	64.6	26.1	21.5	10.7	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.2
1997	63.9	26.2	21.2	10.4	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
1996	64.3	26.6	21.2	10.4	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
1995	64.4	26.9	21.1	10.3	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1994	64.9	27.0	21.4	10.4	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
1993	65.4	27.0	21.7	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.2
1992	66.5	27.3	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1991	67.0	27.8	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1990	68.3	28.4	22.4	11.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1989	66.4	27.6	21.9	10.7	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1988	64.5	26.8	21.6	10.4	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
1987	63.3	26.5	21.3	10.0	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.2
1986	63.1	26.6	21.3	9.8	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1985	64.1	27.0	21.8	9.9	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1984 [2]	63.2	26.8	21.4	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1983 [2]	63.4	27.2	21.2	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982 [2]	64.8	28.0	21.6	9.6	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981 [2]	64.8	28.4	21.1	9.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980 [2]	65.6	28.8	21.3	9.6	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
Black								
2000	71.7	26.9	21.3	12.8	5.9	2.6	1.7	0.6
1999	70.1	26.5	20.9	12.4	5.7	2.5	1.7	0.6
1998	71.0	27.0	21.1	12.3	5.7	2.6	1.7	0.6
1997	70.7	27.3	20.7	12.1	5.7	2.5	1.8	0.6
1996	70.7	27.6	20.5	12.0	5.6	2.6	1.8	0.6
1995	72.3	28.7	20.7	12.0	5.7	2.6	1.8	0.6
1994	76.9	29.8	22.2	13.1	6.3	2.9	2.0	0.6
1993	80.5	30.2	23.4	14.1	6.9	3.1	2.2	0.7
1992	83.2	30.6	24.3	15.0	7.2	3.3	2.2	0.6
1991	85.2	31.5	25.0	15.4	7.4	3.3	2.1	0.6
1990	86.8	32.4	25.6	15.6	7.4	3.2	2.0	0.6
1989	86.2	32.9	25.4	15.3	7.1	3.0	1.9	0.6
1988	82.6	31.6	24.6	14.4	6.6	2.8	1.8	0.5
1987	80.1	31.2	23.6	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1986	78.9	31.0	23.4	13.5	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1985	78.8	31.0	23.4	13.4	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1984 [2]	78.1	30.9	23.0	13.2	6.0	2.6	1.7	0.6
1983 [2]	78.7	31.1	23.1	13.2	6.1	2.7	1.8	0.6
1982 [2]	80.9	31.7	23.9	13.8	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.7
1981 [2]	82.0	32.3	24.2	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.9	0.8
1980 [2]	84.9	33.7	24.7	14.0	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9

---

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes; Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated for more recent years; see Technical notes.

Table 6. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989-2000

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified group]

		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
Measure and year	All origins [1]	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [2]	White	Black
Number										
2000	4,058,814	815,868	581,915	58,124	13,429	113,344	49,056	3,199,994	2,362,968	604,346
1999	3,959,417	764,339	540,674	57,138	13,088	103,307	50,132	3,147,580	2,346,450	588,981
1998	3,941,553	734,661	516,011	57,349	13,226	98,226	49,849	3,158,975	2,361,462	593,127
1997	3,880,894	709,767	499,024	55,450	12,887	97,405	45,001	3,115,174	2,333,363	581,431
1996	3,891,494	701,339	489,666	54,863	12,613	97,888	46,309	3,133,484	2,358,989	578,099
1995	3,899,589	679,768	469,615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3,160,495	2,382,638	587,781
1994	3,952,767	665,026	454,536	57,240	11,889	93,485	47,876	3,245,115	2,438,855	619,198
1993	4,000,240	654,418	443,733	58,102	11,916	92,371	48,296	3,295,345	2,472,031	641,273
1992 [3]	4,049,024	643,271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89,031	51,152	3,365,862	2,527,207	657,450
1991 [3]	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	2,589,878	666,758
1990 [4]	4,092,994	595,073	385,640	58,807	11,311	83,008	56,307	3,457,417	2,626,500	661,701
1989 [5]	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611,269
Birth rate										
2000 [6]	14.7	25.1	27.1	20.2	10.4	23.9		13.4	12.2	18.1
1999 [6]	14.5	24.4	26.4	19.4	9.7	23.4		13.2	12.2	17.9
1998 [6]	14.6	24.3	26.4	19.0	10.0	23.2		13.4	12.3	18.2
1997 [6]	14.5	24.2	26.8	18.1	10.1	22.4		13.3	12.2	18.1
1996 [6]	14.7	24.8	27.4	17.9	10.7	23.4		13.5	12.4	18.3
1995 [6]	14.8	25.2	26.9	19.7	11.0	25.3		13.7	12.6	18.8
1994 [6]	15.2	25.5	27.0	21.4	10.8	25.7		14.0	12.8	20.0
1993 [6]	15.5	26.0	27.4	21.9	10.5	26.9		14.4	13.1	21.1
1992 [6, 7]	15.9	26.5	27.8	23.2	10.1	27.9		14.8	13.5	21.9
1991 [6, 7]	16.3	26.7	29.2	21.0	10.1	26.5		15.2	13.9	22.5
1990 [4, 6]	16.7	26.7	28.7	21.6	10.9	27.5		15.7	14.4	23.0
1989 [5, 6]	16.3	26.2	25.7	23.7	10.0	28.3		15.4	14.2	22.8
Fertility rate										
2000 [6]	67.5	105.9	115.1	84.3	57.3	94.3		61.8	58.5	73.7
1999 [6]	65.9	102.0	111.6	77.7	51.2	92.6		60.7	57.8	72.2
1998 [6]	65.6	101.1	112.1	75.5	50.1	90.2		60.7	57.7	73.0
1997 [6]	65.0	102.8	116.6	71.7	57.4	87.6		60.1	57.0	72.4
1996 [6]	65.3	104.9	119.3	71.3	58.9	90.2		60.3	57.3	72.5
1995 [6]	65.6	105.0	117.0	75.7	55.1	94.5		60.8	57.6	74.5
1994 [6]	66.7	105.6	115.4	81.9	55.9	97.7		62.0	58.3	79.0
1993 [6]	67.6	106.9	114.8	82.5	55.5	105.0		63.1	59.0	82.7
1992 [6, 7]	68.9	106.6	116.0	89.9	50.3	107.0		64.4	60.2	85.5
1991 [6, 7]	69.6	106.1	121.6	80.9	49.1	96.3		65.4	61.0	87.6
1990 [4, 6]	71.0	107.7	118.9	82.9	52.6	102.7		67.1	62.8	89.0
1989 [5, 6]	69.2	104.9	106.6	86.6	49.8	95.8		65.7	60.5	84.8

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[4] Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5] Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[6] Rates for the Central and South American population includes other and unknown Hispanic.
[7] Rates are estimated for the United States based on birth data for 49 States and the District of Columbia. Births for New Hampshire that did not report Hispanic origin, are included in the rates for non-Hispanic women; see Technical notes.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated for more recent years; see Technical notes

Table 7. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Includes births with stated origin of mother only]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother												
		Under 15 years	15-19 years						20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years							
Hispanic															
Total	815,868	2,638	129,469	7,187	15,588	25,648	36,064	44,982	247,552	218,167	141,493	61,893	12,967	552	17
1st child	302,797	2,547	96,125	6,766	13,982	21,181	26,717	29,479	107,138	57,470	26,552	9,220	1,656	82	7
2d child	247,472	55	25,465	333	1,349	3,861	7,764	12,158	87,770	74,694	41,963	15,257	2,522	84	2
3d child	152,300	2	4,219	14	85	369	1,174	2,577	37,442	53,071	38,330	16,361	2,792	83	-
4th child	65,600	-	527	3	4	25	100	395	10,606	21,291	19,999	10,801	2,296	80	2
5th child	25,818	1	54	-	-	3	12	39	2,552	7,217	8,568	5,658	1,508	80	-
6th child	9,936	-	8	-	-	1	4	3	552	2,311	3,395	2,736	879	52	1
7th child	4,266	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	121	794	1,370	1,402	549	27	1
8th child and over	3,854	-	4	-	-	1	2	1	54	382	1,057	1,336	734	61	4
Not stated	4,225	33	1,065	71	168	207	291	328	1,318	977	560	218	51	3	-
Mexican	581,915	1,974	97,101	5,474	11,826	19,375	26,983	33,443	182,867	157,439	94,699	38,392	8,070	362	11
1st child	209,802	1,910	73,174	5,138	10,574	15,956	19,829	21,677	77,009	37,642	14,737	4,563	820	43	4
2d child	173,537	39	19,449	262	1,043	2,948	5,950	9,246	66,085	53,456	25,373	7,830	1,267	38	-
3d child	111,357	-	3,171	11	65	281	886	1,928	28,259	40,843	27,343	10,312	1,581	48	-
4th child	50,094	-	387	2	3	17	74	291	8,002	16,681	16,594	7,829	1,551	49	1
5th child	19,839	1	37	-	-	2	7	28	1,970	5,610	6,738	4,338	1,099	46	-
6th child	7,739	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	397	1,779	2,069	2,181	688	40	1
7th child	3,323	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	92	613	1,046	1,119	427	24	1
8th child and over	2,896	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	38	280	801	1,096	602	72	4
Not stated	3,228	24	874	61	141	170	234	268	1,015	735	399	144	35	2	-
Puerto Rican	58,124	255	11,358	623	1,354	2,287	3,215	3,877	19,093	13,499	9,058	4,066	773	24	-
1st child	22,503	246	8,417	591	1,204	1,866	2,314	2,442	7,350	3,900	2,045	800	140	5	-
2d child	17,880	3	2,289	24	130	357	714	1,064	6,730	4,490	2,993	1,171	200	4	-
3d child	10,281	1	466	2	6	38	133	287	3,382	3,089	2,150	1,000	168	5	-
4th child	4,120	-	65	-	-	1	14	50	1,066	1,392	947	510	115	5	-
5th child	1,638	-	5	-	-	-	2	3	283	582	448	293	56	2	-
6th child	664	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	78	212	209	125	38	1	-
7th child	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	90	101	68	20	-	-
8th child and over	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	57	109	84	29	1	-
Not stated	479	5	113	6	14	25	38	30	164	107	56	25	6	1	-
Cuban	13,429	15	997	53	136	219	279	310	2,318	3,918	3,676	2,141	353	11	-
1st child	5,957	15	840	51	126	193	236	234	1,383	1,897	1,255	479	87	1	-
2d child	4,847	-	135	1	9	24	34	67	691	1,453	1,547	906	112	3	-
3d child	1,871	-	16	1	1	2	7	5	195	422	648	495	90	5	-
4th child	489	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	35	99	151	162	38	1	-
5th child	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	46	59	16	1	-
6th child	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	19	16	5	-	-
7th child	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	10	3	-	-
8th child and over	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	1	-	-
Not stated	26	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	3	8	1	-	-
Central and South American	113,344	202	10,965	478	1,121	1,961	3,116	4,289	28,527	31,332	25,768	13,428	2,967	129	6
1st child	44,860	192	8,879	459	1,035	1,696	2,520	3,169	15,172	10,943	6,573	2,802	468	28	3
2d child	35,893	8	1,768	18	77	235	509	929	9,086	11,162	8,941	4,148	743	35	2
3d child	20,167	1	253	-	6	21	72	154	3,239	6,138	6,196	3,846	771	21	-
4th child	7,624	-	41	-	1	6	8	26	768	2,094	2,443	1,791	486	20	1
5th child	2,777	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	153	659	952	732	270	7	-
6th child	1,024	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	29	179	357	338	109	11	-
7th child	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	53	152	143	78	2	-
8th child and over	295	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	21	84	102	77	5	-
Not stated	269	1	18	1	2	3	3	9	68	83	68	26	5	-	-
Other and unknown Hispanic	49,056	192	9,050	559	1,151	1,806	2,471	3,063	14,747	11,979	8,292	3,866	804	26	-
1st child	19,575	184	6,815	527	1,043	1,470	1,818	1,957	6,224	3,488	1,942	778	141	5	-
2d child	15,315	5	1,824	28	90	297	557	852	5,178	4,093	2,809	1,202	200	4	-
3d child	8,644	-	313	-	7	27	76	203	2,367	2,779	1,891	1,008	182	4	-
4th child	3,273	-	31	1	-	1	3	26	714	1,025	953	509	126	5	-
5th child	1,208	-	8	-	-	1	1	6	140	358	384	246	68	4	-
6th child	458	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	48	133	141	98	39	-	-
7th child	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	35	69	62	21	1	-
8th child and over	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	59	50	25	3	-
Not stated	223	3	57	3	11	9	15	19	67	45	34	15	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 –Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Includes births with stated origin of mother only]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother												
		Under 15 years	15-19 years					20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
Non-Hispanic														
Total [1]	3,199,994	5,815	335,587	14,490	32,627	60,406	95,613	132,431	760,934	858,051	776,767	383,254	75,661	3,703	222
1st child	1,303,365	5,609	265,463	13,878	30,122	52,244	75,672	93,547	354,884	331,884	237,582	89,802	17,007	948	76
2d child	1,051,901	92	57,922	535	2,226	7,245	16,932	30,984	238,802	294,711	289,257	129,391	21,748	922	48
3d child	517,537	4	9,638	24	151	662	2,424	6,367	104,884	145,372	152,749	88,686	15,724	630	40
4th child	191,711	1	1,247	-	13	48	238	948	30,281	53,705	57,106	39,971	9,015	363	22
5th child	68,577	-	133	2	1	-	16	114	7,582	18,686	21,016	16,320	4,582	239	10
6th child	28,237	-	20	-	-	1	4	15	1,878	6,836	9,024	7,827	2,508	139	4
7th child	12,851	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	426	2,504	4,122	4,106	1,573	105	8
8th child and over	14,312	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	163	1,362	3,850	5,486	3,125	310	14
Not stated	11,903	10	1,138	51	114	186	334	453	2,240	2,861	3,082	1,855	381	27	-
White	2,362,868	1,840	204,056	6,387	17,066	36,298	58,491	85,808	523,871	651,445	617,371	302,576	58,631	2,909	169
1st child	974,641	1,619	157,716	6,216	16,165	31,745	49,444	54,144	260,773	264,205	193,022	72,541	13,700	603	62
2d child	796,440	12	31,178	141	824	3,222	8,787	18,204	180,118	230,353	233,748	100,077	17,170	744	40
3d child	379,234	-	3,990	4	31	194	960	2,801	63,888	105,892	121,998	71,048	12,098	460	32
4th child	130,611	1	411	-	4	15	70	322	14,533	34,536	42,802	31,187	6,838	281	19
5th child	42,355	-	36	-	-	-	3	33	2,703	10,137	14,036	11,901	3,355	176	9
6th child	16,015	-	8	-	-	-	4	4	498	2,909	5,391	5,351	1,751	104	3
7th child	6,982	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	85	806	2,204	2,698	1,111	78	1
8th child and over	8,138	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	53	417	1,706	3,437	2,301	220	3
Not stated	8,552	5	715	24	62	110	221	298	1,510	2,167	2,482	1,336	309	23	-
Black	604,346	3,736	116,019	7,397	13,895	22,228	31,737	40,762	197,190	137,545	91,477	47,577	10,347	441	14
1st child	225,044	3,648	85,633	6,962	12,444	18,071	22,830	25,306	72,960	33,202	19,186	8,609	1,735	66	4
2d child	178,533	74	23,991	371	1,287	3,628	7,293	11,412	66,680	43,565	28,335	13,343	2,435	94	3
3d child	107,679	3	5,155	18	109	431	1,359	3,238	36,549	31,443	21,090	11,101	2,245	92	1
4th child	49,770	-	769	-	8	29	154	578	14,323	15,843	10,849	8,310	1,504	72	-
5th child	21,606	-	89	2	1	-	12	74	4,418	7,246	5,478	3,448	889	37	-
6th child	10,065	-	11	-	-	1	-	10	1,247	3,377	2,915	1,930	561	24	-
7th child	4,780	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	318	1,447	1,560	1,079	349	15	2
8th child and over	4,795	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	97	803	1,700	1,565	587	38	4
Not stated	2,095	10	368	24	48	68	88	142	587	519	374	192	42	3	-

- Quantity zero.

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. See Technical notes.

Table 8. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	15-44 years [1]	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [2]
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Hispanic											
Total	105.9	1.9	94.4	60.0	143.6	184.6	170.8	109.0	46.7	11.6	0.5
1st child	39.5	1.8	72.2	52.4	100.4	80.3	45.2	20.5	7.2	1.5	0.1
2d child	32.3	0.0	18.7	6.9	35.6	65.6	58.7	32.2	11.8	2.3	0.1
3d child	19.9	*	3.1	0.6	6.7	28.1	41.7	29.6	12.7	2.5	0.1
4th child	8.6	*	0.4	0.0	0.9	8.0	16.7	15.5	8.4	2.1	0.1
5th child	3.3	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.9	5.7	6.6	4.4	1.3	0.1
6th and 7th child	1.9	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.4	3.7	3.2	1.3	0.1
8th child and over	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.1
Mexican	115.1	2.1	101.7	65.0	154.5	197.9	175.4	112.4	50.7	12.2	0.7
1st child	41.7	2.1	77.3	56.7	107.0	83.8	42.1	17.6	5.9	1.2	0.1
2d child	34.5	0.0	20.5	7.6	39.2	71.9	59.8	30.2	10.1	1.9	0.1
3d child	22.1	*	3.3	0.6	7.3	30.7	45.6	32.6	13.3	2.4	0.1
4th child	10.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.9	8.7	18.7	18.6	10.1	2.4	0.1
5th child	3.9	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.1	6.3	8.0	5.6	1.7	0.1
6th and 7th child	2.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.7	4.4	4.2	1.7	0.1
8th child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.1
Puerto Rican	84.3	1.9	87.0	63.2	143.1	161.3	121.3	74.2	34.1	6.7	0.3
1st child	32.9	1.9	72.7	54.9	96.9	70.4	31.7	16.9	6.8	1.2	*
2d child	26.1	*	19.8	7.6	36.2	64.4	40.7	24.7	9.9	1.8	*
3d child	15.0	*	4.0	0.7	8.6	32.4	28.0	17.7	8.4	1.5	*
4th child	6.0	*	0.6	*	1.3	10.4	12.6	7.8	4.3	1.0	*
5th child	2.4	*	*	*	*	2.7	5.1	3.7	2.4	0.5	*
6th and 7th child	1.4	*	*	*	*	0.9	2.7	2.6	1.6	0.5	*
8th child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	*
Cuban	57.3	*	25.8	16.5	42.2	74.2	138.9	84.1	42.0	8.5	*
1st child	25.5	*	21.8	15.0	33.8	44.4	67.3	28.7	9.4	2.1	*
2d child	20.7	*	3.5	1.4	7.3	22.2	51.6	35.4	17.6	2.7	*
3d child	8.0	*	*	*	*	6.2	15.0	14.8	9.7	2.2	*
4th child	2.1	*	*	*	*	1.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.9	*
5th child	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.1	1.2	*	*
6th and 7th child	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	*	*
8th child and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hispanic [3]	94.3	1.3	76.9	47.0	118.0	154.5	180.2	117.7	50.2	12.4	0.7
1st child	37.5	1.3	60.5	41.5	86.7	76.6	60.2	29.5	9.8	2.0	0.2
2d child	29.8	*	13.9	5.0	26.1	51.1	63.7	40.7	15.5	3.1	0.2
3d child	16.8	*	2.2	0.4	4.6	20.1	37.2	28.4	13.2	3.1	0.1
4th child	6.3	*	0.3	*	0.6	5.3	13.0	11.5	6.7	1.9	0.1
5th child	2.3	*	*	*	*	1.0	4.2	4.6	2.8	1.1	*
6th and 7th child	1.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	0.8	*
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 –Con.

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	15-44 years [1]	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [2]
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Non-Hispanic [4]											
Total [5]	61.8	0.7	40.9	22.1	68.4	99.7	113.2	91.9	39.3	7.5	0.4
1st child	25.3	0.7	32.5	19.8	51.0	46.6	43.9	28.2	9.3	1.7	0.1
2d child	20.4	0.0	7.1	2.1	14.4	34.0	39.0	34.2	13.3	2.2	0.1
3d child	10.0	*	1.2	0.2	2.6	13.8	19.2	18.1	9.1	1.6	0.1
4th child	3.7	*	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.0	7.1	6.6	4.1	0.9	0.0
5th child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
White	58.5	0.3	32.5	15.8	56.8	89.6	112.8	94.0	39.0	7.2	0.4
1st child	24.2	0.3	26.8	14.6	44.5	44.7	[illegible]	29.5	9.4	1.7	0.1
2d child	19.8	*	5.0	1.1	10.6	30.9	40.0	35.7	13.3	2.1	0.1
3d child	9.4	*	0.6	0.1	1.5	10.9	18.4	18.6	9.2	1.5	0.1
4th child	3.3	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.5	6.0	6.5	4.0	0.8	0.0
5th child	1.1	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.4	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0
8th child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	73.7	2.5	81.9	52.0	125.1	148.6	106.2	69.3	33.0	7.3	0.4
1st child	27.5	2.5	60.6	44.9	83.3	55.2	26.3	14.6	6.0	1.2	0.1
2d child	21.8	0.1	17.0	6.3	32.4	50.4	34.4	21.5	9.3	1.7	0.1
3d child	13.2	*	3.7	0.7	8.0	27.6	24.8	18.0	7.7	1.8	0.1
4th child	6.1	*	0.5	0.0	1.3	10.8	12.6	8.2	4.4	1.1	0.1
5th child	2.6	*	0.1	*	0.1	3.3	5.7	4.2	2.4	0.6	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.8	*	*	*	*	1.2	3.8	3.4	2.1	0.6	0.0
8th child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
[1] Fertility rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.
[2] Birth rates computed by relating births to women aged 45-54 years to women aged 45-49 years.
[3] Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
[4] Includes origin not stated.
[5] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated; see Technical notes.

Table 9. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989-2000

[Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified racial group and birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5]

Year and origin/race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate [1]	Age of mother									
			10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [2]
				Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All origins												
2000	2,130.0	67.5	0.9	48.5	27.4	79.2	112.3	121.4	94.1	40.4	7.9	0.5
1999	2,075.0	65.9	0.9	49.6	28.7	80.3	111.0	117.8	89.6	38.3	7.4	0.4
1998	2,058.5	65.6	1.0	51.1	30.4	82.0	111.2	115.9	87.4	37.4	7.3	0.4
1997	2,032.5	65.0	1.1	52.3	32.1	83.6	110.4	113.8	85.3	36.1	7.1	0.4
1996	2,027.0	65.3	1.2	54.4	33.8	86.0	110.4	113.1	83.9	35.3	6.8	0.3
1995	2,019.0	65.6	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
1994	2,036.0	66.7	1.4	58.9	37.6	91.5	111.1	113.9	81.5	33.7	6.4	0.3
1993	2,046.0	67.6	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.1	0.3
1992	2,065.0	68.9	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
1991	2,073.0	69.6	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	69.2	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
Hispanic												
Total												
2000	3,108.0	105.9	1.9	94.4	60.0	143.6	184.6	170.8	109.0	48.7	11.6	0.6
1999	2,985.0	102.0	2.0	93.4	61.3	139.4	178.7	163.1	102.2	46.3	10.7	0.6
1998	2,947.5	101.1	2.1	93.6	62.3	140.1	178.4	160.2	98.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
1997	2,999.5	102.8	2.3	97.4	66.3	144.3	184.2	161.7	97.9	45.0	10.8	0.6
1996	3,047.5	104.9	2.6	101.8	69.0	151.1	189.5	161.0	98.1	45.1	10.8	0.6
1995	3,019.5	105.0	2.7	106.7	72.9	157.9	188.5	153.8	95.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
1994	3,014.0	105.6	2.7	107.7	74.0	158.0	188.2	153.2	95.4	44.3	10.7	0.6
1993	3,020.5	106.9	2.7	106.8	71.7	159.1	188.3	154.0	96.4	44.7	10.6	0.6
1992 [3]	3,043.0	108.6	2.6	107.1	71.4	159.7	190.6	154.4	96.8	45.6	10.9	0.6
1991 [3]	3,002.5	108.1	2.4	106.7	70.6	158.5	186.3	152.8	96.1	44.9	10.7	0.6
1990 [4]	2,959.5	107.7	2.4	100.3	65.9	147.7	181.0	153.0	98.3	45.3	10.9	0.7
1989 [5]	2,903.5	104.9	2.3	100.8	---	---	184.4	146.6	92.1	43.5	10.4	0.6
Mexican												
2000	3,265.5	115.1	2.1	101.7	65.0	154.6	197.9	175.4	112.4	50.7	12.2	0.7
1999	3,181.5	111.6	2.3	101.5	65.4	156.8	194.2	169.8	107.9	49.1	10.8	0.7
1998	3,198.0	112.1	2.2	102.7	67.0	159.1	197.6	173.5	103.7	48.4	10.9	0.6
1997	3,307.5	116.6	2.5	112.4	77.3	165.1	204.9	176.3	104.2	49.0	11.6	0.6
1996	3,353.5	119.3	2.8	120.7	83.4	174.3	206.3	176.9	103.7	47.6	12.0	0.7
1995	3,273.5	117.0	2.8	124.6	84.4	185.3	208.9	160.5	98.5	46.8	11.9	0.7
1994	3,211.5	115.4	2.8	116.2	78.0	175.0	202.6	165.2	96.9	46.2	11.7	0.7
1993	3,174.0	114.8	2.6	108.7	71.6	164.9	196.6	168.2	100.5	46.1	11.3	0.8
1992 [3]	3,196.5	116.0	2.5	108.8	---	---	202.3	166.3	99.1	47.7	11.8	0.8
1991 [3]	3,317.5	121.6	2.6	117.3	75.9	178.4	209.9	168.2	103.3	49.1	12.3	0.8
1990 [4]	3,214.0	118.9	2.5	108.0	69.7	162.2	200.3	165.3	104.4	49.1	12.4	0.8
1989 [5]	2,916.5	106.6	2.0	94.5	---	---	184.3	153.7	96.1	41.0	11.1	0.6
Puerto Rican												
2000	2,584.0	84.3	1.9	97.0	63.2	143.1	181.3	121.3	74.2	34.1	6.7	0.3
1999	2,378.0	77.7	1.7	79.7	53.2	117.1	166.0	127.9	64.3	28.4	7.3	0.3
1998	2,268.0	75.5	1.9	81.2	55.1	120.7	164.2	104.4	67.6	26.7	7.2	0.4
1997	2,164.0	71.7	1.8	74.9	48.9	120.0	154.0	109.3	59.1	27.0	6.2	0.5
1996	2,163.0	71.3	2.1	82.3	52.2	143.2	148.8	109.4	58.3	25.9	5.6	*
1995	2,245.5	75.7	3.0	89.0	61.2	130.2	151.5	107.2	64.8	27.7	5.6	0.3
1994	2,490.0	81.9	3.2	106.0	72.8	168.4	181.0	111.7	62.3	28.0	5.6	0.2
1993	2,523.5	82.5	3.1	110.0	73.4	181.0	193.1	108.4	56.3	27.1	6.2	0.5
1992 [3]	2,644.5	89.9	3.5	110.4	---	---	204.9	106.6	66.7	30.0	6.5	0.3
1991 [3]	2,276.0	80.9	2.5	102.7	75.2	143.0	149.4	107.5	61.4	25.7	5.7	0.3
1990 [4]	2,301.0	82.9	2.9	101.6	71.6	141.6	150.1	109.9	62.8	26.2	6.2	0.5
1989 [5]	2,421.0	86.6	3.8	112.7	---	---	171.0	98.0	65.2	26.9	6.3	0.3
Cuban												
2000	1,871.0	57.3	*	25.8	16.5	42.2	74.2	138.9	84.1	42.0	8.5	*
1999	1,563.0	51.2	0.7	27.1	15.7	46.2	71.8	92.8	72.9	39.6	7.4	*
1998	1,560.0	50.1	0.8	24.2	15.6	38.8	85.6	96.2	64.5	34.2	7.1	*
1997	1,814.5	57.4	1.0	38.3	25.3	53.4	82.7	123.5	75.7	35.1	6.3	0.3
1996	1,774.5	56.9	0.9	34.0	19.8	54.5	82.5	110.7	85.9	34.3	6.4	*
1995	1,705.5	55.1	*	29.2	16.6	51.2	77.0	110.6	88.0	29.8	6.0	*
1994	1,680.5	55.9	0.6	40.2	23.1	77.4	72.5	98.4	87.6	31.3	5.5	*
1993	1,632.5	55.5	*	33.0	20.4	49.7	68.9	102.0	86.9	31.0	4.7	*
1992 [3]	1,485.5	50.3	1.0	26.3	---	---	51.6	98.4	86.2	28.9	4.7	0.0
1991 [3]	1,385.5	49.1	*	27.7	17.5	41.3	61.2	88.8	68.2	26.7	4.0	*
1990 [4]	1,459.5	52.6	*	30.3	18.2	46.1	64.6	95.4	67.6	28.2	4.9	*
1989 [5]	1,479.0	49.6	0.5	25.1	---	---	64.2	101.8	73.7	27.2	3.0	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989-2000 –Con.

[Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified racial group and birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5]

Year and origin/race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate [1]	Age of mother										
			10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years [2]
				Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Other Hispanic [6]												
2000	2,969.5	94.3	1.3	76.9	47.0	118.0	154.5	180.2	117.7	50.2	12.4	0.7
1999	2,836.5	92.6	1.6	81.3	57.1	108.2	148.0	166.2	108.8	48.3	12.4	0.7
1998	2,719.0	90.2	1.9	80.0	56.7	106.9	137.4	157.2	106.9	46.9	12.9	0.8
1997	2,653.5	87.6	2.0	72.1	48.3	106.8	146.4	147.9	104.4	45.4	11.8	0.7
1996	2,762.0	90.2	2.4	69.8	46.6	103.1	166.5	146.3	105.3	50.4	11.0	0.7
1995	2,834.0	94.5	2.4	77.5	54.8	107.8	158.3	161.8	103.7	50.9	11.6	0.8
1994	2,855.5	97.7	2.6	87.9	66.4	112.4	162.0	147.4	109.3	49.4	11.9	0.6
1993	3,038.5	105.0	2.7	106.9	78.2	141.7	175.2	147.1	110.4	52.4	12.5	0.5
1992 [3]	3,076.0	107.0	2.5	112.1	---	---	172.9	157.8	106.6	50.3	12.5	0.5
1991 [3]	2,817.0	99.3	2.1	86.1	58.9	128.8	161.1	150.6	101.5	48.2	11.2	0.8
1990 [4]	2,877.0	102.7	2.1	86.0	57.2	123.8	162.9	155.8	106.9	49.4	11.6	0.7
1989 [5]	2,683.0	95.8	1.7	66.4	---	---	159.2	150.4	85.1	60.3	12.7	0.8
Non-Hispanic [7]												
Total [8]												
2000	1,968.0	61.8	0.7	40.9	22.1	68.4	99.7	113.2	91.9	39.3	7.5	0.4
1999	1,929.5	60.7	0.8	42.5	23.5	70.6	98.4	110.8	87.8	37.3	7.1	0.4
1998	1,919.5	60.7	0.8	44.3	25.4	72.8	99.9	109.3	86.7	36.5	7.0	0.4
1997	1,888.5	60.1	0.9	45.5	27.0	74.3	98.6	107.0	83.5	35.1	6.7	0.4
1996	1,881.0	60.3	1.0	47.3	28.7	76.2	98.4	106.5	82.0	34.2	6.5	0.3
1995	1,881.0	60.8	1.1	49.6	30.7	79.0	98.5	106.4	80.9	33.2	6.2	0.3
1994	1,905.0	62.0	1.2	52.0	32.5	81.8	100.4	108.6	79.9	32.6	6.0	0.3
1993	1,918.5	63.1	1.2	52.5	33.1	82.6	102.5	110.4	79.0	31.7	5.7	0.3
1992 [3]	1,941.0	64.4	1.2	54.4	33.2	85.5	104.7	112.7	78.4	31.2	5.4	0.2
1991 [3]	1,959.5	65.4	1.3	56.1	34.4	86.1	106.6	114.0	77.8	30.8	5.1	0.2
1990 [4]	1,979.5	67.1	1.3	54.8	33.8	81.4	108.1	116.5	79.2	30.7	5.1	0.2
1989 [5]	1,921.0	65.7	1.3	53.4	---	---	107.8	113.4	74.7	28.6	4.8	0.2
White												
2000	1,879.0	58.5	0.3	32.5	15.8	56.8	89.6	112.8	94.0	39.0	7.2	0.4
1999	1,850.0	57.8	0.3	34.0	17.1	58.9	89.9	111.0	90.3	37.3	6.8	0.4
1998	1,837.0	57.7	0.3	35.2	18.4	60.6	90.7	109.7	88.0	36.4	6.7	0.4
1997	1,801.0	57.0	0.4	36.0	19.4	61.9	89.8	107.2	85.2	34.9	6.4	0.3
1996	1,795.5	57.3	0.4	37.6	20.6	63.7	90.1	107.0	83.5	34.0	6.2	0.3
1995	1,786.5	57.6	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.1	90.0	106.5	82.0	32.9	5.9	0.3
1994	1,792.0	58.3	0.5	40.4	22.8	67.4	90.9	107.9	80.7	32.1	5.7	0.2
1993	1,792.5	59.0	0.5	40.7	22.7	67.7	92.1	109.2	79.4	31.1	5.3	0.2
1992 [3]	1,810.5	60.2	0.5	41.7	22.7	69.8	93.9	111.5	78.7	30.5	5.1	0.2
1991 [3]	1,826.5	61.0	0.5	43.4	23.8	70.5	95.7	112.7	77.9	30.2	4.7	0.2
1990 [4]	1,850.5	62.8	0.5	42.5	23.2	66.6	97.5	115.3	79.4	30.0	4.7	0.2
1989 [5]	1,770.0	60.5	0.4	39.9	---	---	94.7	111.7	75.0	27.8	4.3	0.2
Black												
2000	2,256.0	73.7	2.5	81.9	52.0	125.1	148.6	106.2	69.3	33.0	7.3	0.4
1999	2,212.5	72.2	2.7	83.7	53.7	126.8	146.3	104.9	66.3	31.5	6.7	0.4
1998	2,235.5	73.0	3.0	88.2	58.8	130.9	146.4	104.6	66.6	31.2	6.8	0.3
1997	2,210.5	72.4	3.4	90.8	62.6	134.0	143.0	101.9	65.8	30.3	6.6	0.3
1996	2,204.0	72.5	3.8	94.2	66.6	136.6	140.9	100.8	64.9	29.7	6.2	0.3
1995	2,245.0	74.5	4.3	99.3	72.1	141.9	141.7	102.0	65.9	29.4	6.1	0.3
1994	2,365.0	79.0	4.7	107.7	78.6	152.9	150.3	107.0	67.5	29.5	6.0	0.3
1993	2,454.5	82.7	4.7	112.2	82.5	156.7	157.4	111.6	69.0	29.8	6.0	0.3
1992 [3]	2,514.0	85.5	4.8	116.0	83.9	162.9	163.0	114.8	69.1	29.4	5.7	0.2
1991 [3]	2,551.0	87.6	4.9	118.9	86.7	163.1	166.1	116.3	69.3	28.9	5.6	0.2
1990 [4]	2,547.5	89.0	5.0	116.2	84.9	157.5	165.1	118.4	70.2	28.7	5.8	0.3
1989 [5]	2,424.0	84.8	5.2	111.9	---	---	156.3	113.8	66.7	26.3	5.3	0.3

---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.
--- Data not available.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less that 0.05.
[1] Fertility rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women 15-44 years.
[2] Beginning 1997, rates computed by relating births to women aged 45-54 years to women aged 45-49 years.
[3] Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[4] Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5] Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[6] Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
[7] Includes origin not stated.
[8] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated for more recent years; see Technical notes.

Table 10. Number of births, birth rates, fertility rates, total fertility rates, and birth rates for teenagers 15-19 years by age of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years estimated in each area; total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5; birth rates by age are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group estimated in each area]

State	Number of births	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Teenage birth rate		
					15-19 years		
					Total	15-17 years	18-19 years
United States [1]	4,058,814	14.7	67.5	2,130.0	48.5	27.4	79.2
Alabama	63,299	14.4	65.0	2,021.0	62.9	37.9	97.3
Alaska	9,974	16.0	74.6	2,437.0	42.4	23.6	69.4
Arizona	85,273	17.5	84.4	2,652.5	69.1	41.1	111.3
Arkansas	37,783	14.7	69.1	2,140.0	68.5	36.7	114.1
California	531,959	15.8	70.7	2,186.0	48.5	28.6	75.6
Colorado	65,438	15.8	73.1	2,356.5	49.2	28.6	79.8
Connecticut	43,026	13.0	61.2	1,931.5	31.9	16.9	56.3
Delaware	11,051	14.5	63.5	2,014.0	51.6	30.5	80.2
District of Columbia	7,666	14.8	63.0	1,975.5	80.7	60.7	101.8
Florida	204,125	13.3	66.9	2,157.5	52.6	29.7	88.0
Georgia	132,644	16.7	71.4	2,239.5	64.2	36.8	104.3
Hawaii	17,551	14.9	72.3	2,337.0	45.1	24.7	70.5
Idaho	20,366	16.0	74.6	2,314.0	43.1	21.3	72.8
Illinois	185,036	15.2	69.5	2,190.5	49.5	28.5	81.1
Indiana	87,699	14.7	66.8	2,109.0	50.3	26.2	85.9
Iowa	38,266	13.3	64.0	2,052.5	34.7	17.4	60.3
Kansas	39,666	14.9	69.2	2,206.0	45.3	22.4	78.5
Kentucky	56,029	14.1	63.6	1,992.5	55.3	29.2	92.2
Louisiana	67,898	15.5	69.1	2,128.5	62.1	36.3	97.1
Maine	13,603	10.8	49.5	1,611.5	28.7	13.4	52.8
Maryland	74,316	14.2	61.9	1,974.5	41.6	23.8	68.8
Massachusetts	81,614	13.2	59.2	1,799.0	27.1	15.0	44.9
Michigan	136,171	13.7	62.0	1,969.5	39.2	21.3	66.3
Minnesota	67,604	14.0	63.8	2,062.0	29.6	15.6	51.0
Mississippi	44,075	15.8	70.3	2,124.0	72.0	45.0	109.9
Missouri	76,463	13.9	64.0	2,047.5	46.8	26.5	82.2
Montana	10,957	12.3	61.3	2,003.0	35.8	19.1	60.8
Nebraska	24,646	14.8	68.9	2,209.0	37.2	19.3	62.7
Nevada	30,829	16.4	79.8	2,560.0	62.2	34.2	106.7
New Hampshire	14,609	12.0	52.2	1,864.0	23.4	9.8	45.4
New Jersey	115,632	14.1	65.8	2,086.0	31.7	17.0	54.9
New Mexico	27,223	15.6	72.7	2,313.0	66.2	40.2	105.1
New York	258,737	14.2	65.0	2,022.0	35.6	20.1	58.1
North Carolina	120,311	15.5	71.6	2,269.5	59.9	32.8	101.4
North Dakota	7,676	12.2	56.7	1,875.5	28.2	12.5	51.4
Ohio	155,472	13.8	63.0	1,995.5	45.6	24.1	77.2
Oklahoma	49,782	14.7	69.9	2,184.0	60.1	32.9	99.8
Oregon	45,804	13.7	65.6	2,066.0	43.2	23.5	72.8
Pennsylvania	146,281	12.2	58.2	1,868.0	35.2	19.6	58.8
Rhode Island	12,505	12.6	56.1	1,822.0	36.4	21.3	64.0
South Carolina	56,114	14.3	63.3	1,971.5	60.6	36.7	92.9
South Dakota	10,345	14.0	66.7	2,148.0	37.2	19.4	62.2
Tennessee	79,611	14.4	65.2	2,063.5	61.5	34.2	101.6
Texas	363,414	17.8	80.0	2,500.5	69.2	42.7	107.1
Utah	47,353	21.9	94.5	2,761.5	40.0	22.0	62.7
Vermont	6,500	10.9	48.8	1,565.5	24.1	10.6	44.5
Virginia	98,938	14.2	61.2	1,904.0	40.8	21.7	66.9
Washington	81,036	13.9	63.2	2,011.5	38.2	20.3	64.5
West Virginia	20,865	11.6	55.9	1,723.5	46.4	22.8	79.6
Wisconsin	69,326	13.1	60.4	1,940.0	34.5	18.3	56.6
Wyoming	6,253	13.0	62.7	1,976.5	40.8	19.0	73.4
Puerto Rico	59,333	15.2	64.9	1,857.0	71.5	49.1	103.8
Virgin Islands	1,564	12.9	57.6	1,680.0	46.8	26.3	78.1
Guam	3,766	24.4	113.8	3,444.5	69.5	46.2	109.4
American Samoa	1,731	26.4	108.2	3,348.0	36.1	16.8	75.1
Northern Marianas	1,431	19.9	60.5	2,010.0	61.1	42.0	92.0

[1] Excludes data for the territories.

Table 11. Live births by race of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence]

State	Number				
	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander
United States [2]	4,058,814	3,194,005	622,598	41,668	200,543
Alabama	63,299	42,061	20,512	182	544
Alaska	9,974	6,364	462	2,509	639
Arizona	85,273	74,760	2,787	5,675	2,051
Arkansas	37,783	29,071	7,969	242	501
California	531,959	429,638	35,046	3,032	64,243
Colorado	65,438	59,684	3,031	644	2,079
Connecticut	43,026	35,819	5,273	129	1,806
Delaware	11,051	8,009	2,634	39	369
District of Columbia	7,666	2,323	5,157	9	177
Florida	204,125	150,606	47,367	1,129	5,021
Georgia	132,644	84,646	44,161	303	3,534
Hawaii	17,551	4,022	472	189	12,868
Idaho	20,366	19,705	75	288	298
Illinois	185,036	142,390	34,317	277	8,052
Indiana	87,699	76,845	9,521	142	1,191
Iowa	38,266	35,887	1,234	226	919
Kansas	39,666	35,297	2,870	432	1,067
Kentucky	56,029	50,216	5,127	75	611
Louisiana	67,898	38,125	28,351	390	1,032
Maine	13,603	13,185	112	118	188
Maryland	74,316	45,554	24,910	237	3,615
Massachusetts	81,614	68,553	8,086	163	4,812
Michigan	136,171	107,382	24,314	660	3,815
Minnesota	67,604	58,431	4,450	1,232	3,491
Mississippi	44,075	23,540	19,893	248	394
Missouri	76,463	63,168	11,474	344	1,477
Montana	10,957	9,470	45	1,328	114
Nebraska	24,646	22,261	1,377	431	577
Nevada	30,829	26,033	2,369	433	1,994
New Hampshire	14,609	14,070	182	28	329
New Jersey	115,632	84,844	21,131	184	9,473
New Mexico	27,223	22,890	498	3,433	402
New York	258,737	183,668	54,822	713	19,534
North Carolina	120,311	86,428	29,369	1,740	2,774
North Dakota	7,676	6,709	82	788	97
Ohio	155,472	128,527	23,726	324	2,895
Oklahoma	49,782	38,787	4,787	5,214	994
Oregon	45,804	41,710	1,020	729	2,345
Pennsylvania	146,281	121,256	20,684	384	3,957
Rhode Island	12,505	10,795	1,121	153	436
South Carolina	56,114	35,341	19,734	188	851
South Dakota	10,345	8,424	[illegible]	1,684	131
Tennessee	79,611	61,224	[illegible]	154	1,324
Texas	363,414	309,552	41,306	818	11,736
Utah	47,353	44,896	328	693	1,436
Vermont	6,500	6,367	32	19	82
Virginia	98,938	71,187	22,529	109	5,113
Washington	81,036	68,676	3,497	1,972	6,891
West Virginia	20,865	19,967	778	12	108
Wisconsin	69,326	59,790	6,502	936	2,098
Wyoming	6,253	5,870	57	267	59
Puerto Rico	59,333	54,552	4,773	---	---
Virgin Islands	1,564	320	1,191	51	2
Guam	3,766	287	36	3	3,440
American Samoa	1,731	4	-	-	1,727
Northern Marianas	1,431	24	-	-	1,407

- Quantity zero.

--- Data not available.

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

[2] Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 12. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence]

State	All origins	Origin of mother									Not stated
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [1]	White	Black	
United States [2]	4,058,814	815,868	581,915	58,124	13,429	113,344	49,056	3,199,994	2,362,968	604,346	42,952
Alabama	63,299	1,901	1,411	81	21	162	226	61,349	40,154	20,498	49
Alaska	9,974	597	269	51	9	64	204	9,018	5,770	383	359
Arizona	85,273	34,695	33,145	241	56	641	612	49,451	39,873	2,602	1,127
Arkansas	37,783	2,343	1,953	38	8	285	59	35,339	26,657	7,950	101
California	531,959	258,105	225,633	2,070	735	25,136	4,531	270,591	171,552	33,835	3,263
Colorado	65,438	18,237	13,618	213	36	619	3,751	47,158	41,822	2,902	43
Connecticut	43,026	6,472	570	4,118	77	1,496	211	35,588	28,785	4,946	966
Delaware	11,051	1,022	494	320	9	186	13	10,009	6,989	2,606	20
District of Columbia	7,666	876	70	5	6	748	47	6,757	1,463	5,108	33
Florida	204,125	45,856	10,851	8,460	9,319	15,966	1,260	158,053	106,200	46,233	216
Georgia	132,644	13,363	10,471	510	156	2,108	118	117,480	70,521	43,418	1,801
Hawaii	17,551	2,302	453	750	9	100	990	15,232	3,286	440	17
Idaho	20,366	2,599	2,242	16	3	65	273	17,655	17,021	74	112
Illinois	185,036	39,313	33,206	2,894	184	1,623	1,406	145,634	103,267	34,079	89
Indiana	87,699	5,456	4,622	320	30	381	103	81,922	71,214	9,447	321
Iowa	38,266	2,135	1,679	40	10	288	118	35,897	33,606	1,203	234
Kansas	39,666	4,761	3,970	91	15	251	434	34,462	30,181	2,820	443
Kentucky	56,029	1,089	767	97	42	167	16	54,893	49,133	5,107	47
Louisiana	67,898	1,532	671	97	62	143	559	66,278	36,592	28,298	88
Maine	13,603	141	32	27	1	34	47	13,425	13,019	104	37
Maryland	74,316	4,812	971	344	50	2,677	770	69,266	41,013	24,676	238
Massachusetts	81,614	9,279	388	4,537	79	3,945	330	71,780	60,419	6,436	555
Michigan	136,171	6,949	5,574	438	79	393	465	120,551	92,551	23,868	8,671
Minnesota	67,604	3,952	3,179	109	27	430	198	61,116	52,096	4,378	2,536
Mississippi	44,075	623	343	27	7	44	202	43,407	22,879	19,869	45
Missouri	76,463	2,661	1,932	115	45	394	175	73,740	60,502	11,437	62
Montana	10,957	330	155	10	4	16	145	10,256	8,835	34	371
Nebraska	24,646	2,596	2,077	27	7	328	157	21,551	19,200	1,355	499
Nevada	30,829	10,195	8,396	162	174	928	533	20,317	15,724	2,263	317
New Hampshire	14,609	373	101	83	5	132	52	13,621	13,136	141	615
New Jersey	115,632	22,457	3,453	7,095	883	10,670	356	92,702	64,098	19,078	473
New Mexico	27,223	13,941	5,204	53	33	129	8,522	13,276	9,065	477	6
New York	258,737	53,847	8,062	13,992	457	22,393	8,943	193,130	125,365	47,869	11,760
North Carolina	120,311	12,557	9,514	619	105	2,202	117	107,665	73,966	29,229	89
North Dakota	7,676	132	86	7	-	10	29	7,331	6,396	79	213
Ohio	155,472	4,150	2,146	1,328	45	441	186	151,029	124,378	23,495	293
Oklahoma	49,782	4,357	3,367	105	19	218	648	44,877	34,120	4,702	548
Oregon	45,804	7,401	6,810	69	40	310	152	38,275	34,291	996	128
Pennsylvania	146,281	7,549	1,288	4,924	84	533	720	138,020	113,556	20,227	712
Rhode Island	12,505	2,103	126	643	13	1,233	88	9,393	7,825	1,006	1,009
South Carolina	56,114	2,261	1,598	138	18	345	162	53,778	33,175	19,709	75
South Dakota	10,345	223	137	12	-	53	21	10,107	8,224	104	15
Tennessee	79,611	3,220	2,413	179	41	472	115	76,349	58,028	16,876	42
Texas	363,414	166,931	148,588	1,071	269	8,358	8,645	195,151	142,142	40,657	1,332
Utah	47,353	5,938	4,683	98	14	555	588	41,214	36,609	318	201
Vermont	6,500	33	8	12	3	4	6	6,301	6,173	31	166
Virginia	98,938	7,725	1,787	567	61	4,806	504	91,007	63,528	22,369	206
Washington	81,036	11,367	9,427	267	43	599	1,031	67,335	55,774	3,307	2,334
West Virginia	20,865	50	34	1	3	3	9	20,756	19,867	770	59
Wisconsin	69,326	4,493	3,429	625	32	248	159	64,825	55,418	6,442	8
Wyoming	6,253	568	506	8	1	3	50	5,677	5,309	56	8
Puerto Rico	59,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,333
Virgin Islands	1,564	328	19	268	2	-	39	1,195	77	1,072	41
Guam	3,766	42	23	6	1	7	5	3,688	250	33	36
American Samoa	1,731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,731
Northern Marianas	1,431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,431

- Quantity zero.
— Data not available.
[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. See Technical notes.

Table 13. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by detailed race of mother and place of birth of mother: United States, 2000

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
	Number									
Births	4,058,814	3,194,005	622,598	41,668	200,543	34,271	8,969	6,608	32,107	118,588
	Rate									
Birth rate [2]	14.7	14.1	17.6	17.1	17.8	—	—	—	—	—
Fertility rate [3]	67.5	66.5	71.7	71.4	70.7	—	—	—	—	—
Total fertility rate [4]	2,130.0	2,113.5	2,193.0	2,100.5	2,072.5	—	—	—	—	—
Sex ratio [5]	1,048	1,050	1,031	1,035	1,068	1,077	1,084	1,059	1,080	1,062
	Percent									
All births										
Births to mothers under 20 years	11.8	10.6	19.7	19.7	4.5	0.9	1.9	17.4	5.3	4.8
4th- and higher-order births	10.6	9.9	15.0	19.1	6.9	2.2	3.6	15.5	7.4	7.9
Births to unmarried mothers	33.2	27.1	68.5	58.4	14.8	7.6	9.5	50.0	20.3	13.8
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	78.3	78.6	74.5	68.4	88.4	88.3	97.9	83.3	93.8	86.5
Mothers born in the 50 States and DC	78.6	80.4	88.0	94.9	16.4	9.5	41.1	97.6	20.5	10.9
Mothers born in the 50 States and DC										
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.7	10.7	21.5	20.3	15.3	4.3	4.0	17.5	13.7	21.0
4th- and higher-order births	10.2	9.0	15.2	19.5	7.9	3.5	4.2	15.6	6.9	6.6
Births to unmarried mothers	34.1	25.7	71.9	59.7	32.5	11.1	15.8	50.2	36.0	31.9
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	83.0	85.1	73.6	68.6	87.7	96.8	96.7	83.5	89.8	83.7
Mothers born outside the 50 States and DC										
Births to mothers under 20 years	8.1	9.8	6.4	9.1	2.4	0.6	0.5	12.5	3.1	2.9
4th- and higher-order births	12.3	13.7	13.5	11.4	6.7	2.1	3.1	*	7.5	8.1
Births to unmarried mothers	29.7	33.0	43.6	33.3	11.3	7.2	5.0	38.8	16.3	11.6
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	61.1	51.3	81.8	65.1	88.6	87.5	98.7	74.8	94.9	86.9

— Data not available.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

[2] Birth rate per 1,000 population.

[3] Fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

[4] Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.

[5] Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated; see Technical notes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 14. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin and by place of birth of mother: United States, 2000

Characteristic	All origins [1]	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [2]	White	Black
	Number									
Births	4,058,814	815,868	581,915	58,124	13,429	113,344	49,056	3,199,994	2,362,968	604,346
	Rate									
Birth rate [3, 4]	14.7	25.1	27.1	20.2	10.4	23.9		13.4	12.2	18.1
Fertility rate [4, 5]	67.5	105.9	115.1	84.3	57.3	94.3		61.8	58.5	73.7
Total fertility rate [4, 6]	2,130.0	3,108.0	3,265.5	2,584.0	1,871.0	2,980.5		1,968.0	1,879.0	2,256.0
Sex ratio [7]	1,048	1,043	1,042	1,051	1,050	1,046	1,038	1,049	1,053	1,031
	Percent									
All births										
Births to mothers under 20 years	11.8	16.2	17.0	20.0	7.5	9.9	18.8	10.7	8.7	19.8
4th- and higher-order births	10.8	13.4	14.5	12.1	5.4	10.7	10.9	9.9	8.7	15.1
Births to unmarried mothers	33.2	42.7	40.7	59.6	27.3	44.7	46.2	30.8	22.1	68.7
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	78.3	51.1	45.0	66.6	86.1	62.8	88.6	85.1	87.8	74.7
Mothers born in the 50 States and DC	78.6	38.0	37.3	64.6	42.3	11.0	76.0	88.8	94.8	89.4
Mothers born in the 50 States and DC										
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.7	23.8	24.9	21.7	13.0	20.9	21.9	11.8	9.0	21.5
4th- and higher-order births	10.2	11.4	12.1	11.3	5.2	5.4	10.9	10.0	8.8	15.2
Births to unmarried mothers	34.1	48.1	48.5	61.9	27.2	45.5	47.6	32.6	22.7	72.0
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	83.0	66.6	64.8	67.0	87.5	79.9	70.1	84.7	87.6	73.8
Mothers born outside the 50 States and DC										
Births to mothers under 20 years	8.1	11.5	12.3	16.8	3.5	8.5	8.7	3.3	3.2	5.8
4th- and higher-order births	12.3	14.7	15.9	13.7	5.8	11.4	10.7	9.0	9.6	14.0
Births to unmarried mothers	29.7	39.3	37.1	55.2	27.4	44.6	40.7	16.4	10.7	41.0
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	61.1	41.5	33.1	65.9	88.5	60.7	64.1	88.5	90.5	84.2

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Birth rate per 1,000 population.
[4] The birth, fertility, and total fertility rates for Central and South American include other and unknown Hispanic.
[5] Fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
[6] Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
[7] Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see Technical notes. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated; see Technical notes.

Table 15. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 2000

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 total population. Fertility rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years]

Month	Number			Observed		Seasonally adjusted [1]	
	All races [2]	White	Black	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
Total	4,058,814	3,194,005	622,598	14.7	67.5	...	...
January	330,108	257,833	53,479	14.2	64.8	14.8	67.5
February	317,377	248,064	50,839	14.8	66.5	14.8	67.5
March	340,553	268,860	51,858	14.7	66.9	14.8	67.8
April	317,180	251,757	48,460	14.1	64.4	14.3	65.5
May	341,207	271,877	49,462	14.7	67.0	14.8	67.8
June	341,206	270,297	51,004	15.1	69.2	14.9	68.0
July	348,975	274,749	54,010	15.0	68.5	14.4	65.7
August	360,080	283,612	55,330	15.4	70.7	14.9	68.2
September	347,609	273,929	52,779	15.4	70.5	14.6	66.9
October	343,921	270,555	52,233	14.7	67.5	14.8	68.1
November	333,811	260,568	52,072	14.7	67.7	15.3	70.4
December	336,787	262,484	53,052	14.4	66.1	14.8	67.0

... Category not applicable.

[1] The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in *The X11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 16. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery, day of week, and race of mother: United States, 2000

Day of week and race of mother	Average number of births	Index of occurrence [1]				
		Total [2]	Method of delivery			
			Vaginal	Cesarean		
				Total	Primary	Repeat
All races [3]	11,090	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	8,052	72.6	77.9	55.3	63.9	41.0
Monday	11,355	102.4	100.9	107.4	99.5	120.5
Tuesday	12,581	113.4	111.3	120.6	117.6	125.6
Wednesday	12,463	112.4	110.5	118.4	115.6	123.3
Thursday	12,430	112.1	110.1	118.6	115.8	123.3
Friday	12,042	108.6	106.4	119.1	114.4	126.9
Saturday	8,807	79.4	84.7	62.1	74.4	41.6
White	8,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	6,185	70.9	76.2	53.1	62.1	38.4
Monday	8,976	102.9	101.2	108.1	100.2	121.1
Tuesday	9,981	114.4	112.3	121.4	118.4	126.3
Wednesday	9,872	113.1	111.3	119.1	118.2	123.9
Thursday	9,854	112.9	110.9	119.5	116.6	124.3
Friday	9,526	109.2	105.7	120.4	115.3	128.7
Saturday	6,781	77.7	83.1	60.0	72.4	39.6
Black	1,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	1,335	78.5	83.3	63.9	70.7	52.2
Monday	1,717	100.9	99.5	105.2	96.9	119.3
Tuesday	1,885	110.8	108.3	118.3	115.4	123.1
Wednesday	1,874	110.2	108.3	116.0	113.3	120.4
Thursday	1,862	109.5	107.3	116.0	114.1	119.4
Friday	1,799	105.8	103.5	112.8	109.7	118.0
Saturday	1,447	85.1	90.4	69.2	80.7	49.5

[1] Index is the ratio of the average number of births by a specified method of delivery on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births by a specified method of delivery for the year, multiplied by 100.

[2] Includes method of delivery not stated.

[3] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 17. Number, birth rate, and percent of births to unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Measure and age of mother	All races[1]	White		Black		Hispanic[2]
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	
Number						
All ages	1,347,043	866,355	521,686	426,649	415,152	348,173
Under 15 years	8,219	4,173	1,754	3,785	3,716	2,458
15-19 years	369,456	242,505	149,174	113,671	111,015	94,028
15 years	20,417	12,177	5,901	7,517	7,341	6,367
16 years	43,583	27,894	14,870	14,039	13,706	13,103
17 years	73,906	48,943	29,093	22,263	21,740	19,996
18 years	104,733	69,765	44,266	31,224	30,462	25,694
19 years	126,817	83,726	54,944	38,628	37,764	28,866
20-24 years	503,602	322,075	200,383	163,259	159,279	122,678
25-29 years	255,092	162,667	91,142	80,916	78,510	72,369
30-34 years	130,213	83,128	47,267	40,501	39,010	36,510
35-39 years	64,523	41,364	25,398	19,907	19,181	16,208
40 years and over	15,938	10,443	6,568	4,610	4,441	3,902
Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group						
15-44 years[3]	45.2	38.9	27.9	72.5	—	97.3
15-19 years	39.6	33.1	24.5	77.0	—	74.2
15-17 years	24.4	20.0	13.6	49.9	—	51.0
18-19 years	62.9	53.2	41.4	116.9	—	110.6
20-24 years	74.5	62.9	46.6	132.8	—	150.2
25-29 years	62.2	55.9	37.6	89.6	—	149.5
30-34 years	40.7	37.0	25.0	51.9	—	101.5
35-39 years	20.0	18.0	12.9	25.9	—	48.4
40-44 years[4]	5.0	4.5	3.3	6.3	—	12.4
Percent of births to unmarried women						
All ages	33.2	27.1	22.1	68.5	68.7	42.7
Under 15 years	96.5	94.0	95.3	99.4	99.5	93.2
15-19 years	78.8	72.8	73.1	95.6	95.7	72.6
15 years	93.5	90.3	92.4	99.2	99.2	88.6
16 years	89.7	85.8	87.6	98.6	98.7	84.1
17 years	85.2	80.5	82.4	97.7	97.8	78.0
18 years	78.9	73.1	74.4	95.8	96.0	71.2
19 years	70.8	64.0	64.0	92.5	92.6	64.2
20-24 years	49.5	41.7	38.2	80.6	80.8	49.6
25-29 years	23.5	18.6	14.0	57.0	57.1	33.2
30-34 years	14.0	10.9	7.7	42.7	42.6	25.8
35-39 years	14.3	11.2	8.4	40.4	40.3	25.7
40 years and over	16.8	13.7	10.6	41.3	41.1	28.8

— Data not available.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[3] Birth rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.

[4] Birth rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

NOTES: For 48 States and the District of Columbia, marital status is reported on the birth certificate; for Michigan and New York, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes. Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women because the necessary populations are not available. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated; see Technical notes.

Table 18. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-2000, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980-2000

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women. Population estimated as of July 1]

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of Mother								
	15-44 years[1]	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years[2]
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races[3]									
2000[4]	45.2	39.6	24.4	62.9	74.5	62.2	40.7	20.0	5.0
1999[4]	44.4	40.4	25.5	63.3	72.9	60.2	39.3	19.3	4.6
1998[4]	44.3	41.5	27.0	64.5	72.3	58.4	39.1	19.0	4.6
1997[4]	44.0	42.2	28.2	65.2	71.0	56.2	39.0	19.0	4.6
1996[4]	44.8	42.9	29.0	65.9	70.7	56.8	41.1	20.1	4.8
1995[4]	45.1	44.4	30.5	67.6	70.3	56.1	39.6	19.5	4.7
1994[4]	46.9	46.4	32.0	70.1	72.2	59.0	40.1	19.8	4.7
1993[4]	45.3	44.5	30.6	68.9	69.2	57.1	38.5	19.0	4.4
1992[4]	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
1991[4]	45.2	44.8	30.9	66.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990[4]	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1989[4]	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1988[4]	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2
1987[4]	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9
1986[4]	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7
1985[4]	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5
1984[4, 5]	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5
1983[4, 5]	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6
1982[4, 5]	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981[4, 5]	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.8
1980[4, 5]	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980[5, 6]	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1975[5, 6]	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1970[6, 7]	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.6
White, total									
2000[4]	38.9	33.1	20.0	53.2	62.9	55.9	37.0	18.0	4.5
1999[4]	38.1	33.7	21.0	53.3	61.4	53.4	35.8	17.5	4.1
1998[4]	37.5	34.0	21.8	53.5	60.5	50.9	34.9	17.0	4.0
1997[4]	37.0	34.2	22.4	53.6	59.2	49.3	34.4	16.7	3.9
1996[4]	37.6	34.5	22.7	54.1	59.0	49.8	36.1	17.8	4.3
1995[4]	37.5	35.5	23.6	55.4	58.0	48.7	34.2	16.9	4.2
1994[4]	38.3	36.2	24.1	56.4	58.1	49.7	34.2	17.3	4.3
1993[4]	35.9	33.6	22.1	52.4	54.2	46.7	32.2	16.4	3.9
1992[4]	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
1991[4]	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990[4]	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1989[4]	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1988[4]	27.4	25.3	17.6	36.8	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7
1987[4]	25.3	23.2	16.2	34.5	36.6	32.0	22.3	10.7	2.4
1986[4]	23.9	21.8	14.9	33.5	34.2	30.5	20.1	9.7	2.2
1985[4]	22.5	20.8	14.5	31.2	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0
1984[4, 5]	20.6	19.3	13.7	27.9	28.5	25.5	16.8	8.4	2.0
1983[4, 5]	19.8	18.7	13.6	26.4	27.1	23.8	15.9	7.8	2.0
1982[4, 5]	19.3	18.0	13.1	25.3	26.5	23.1	15.3	7.4	2.1
1981[4, 5]	18.6	17.2	12.6	24.6	25.8	22.3	14.2	7.2	1.9
1980[4, 5]	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.1	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8
White, non-Hispanic									
2000[4]	27.9	24.5	13.6	41.4	46.6	37.6	25.0	12.9	3.3
1999[4]	27.9	25.5	14.6	42.3	46.0	37.0	25.0	13.0	3.1
1998[4]	28.0	26.1	15.6	42.8	46.0	36.1	25.2	13.1	3.0
1997[4]	27.6	26.4	16.2	43.1	44.9	35.2	25.1	12.7	2.9
1996[4]	28.3	27.0	16.9	43.8	44.5	35.7	26.6	13.9	3.3
1995[4]	28.2	27.7	17.6	44.5	43.8	34.9	25.3	13.0	3.2
1994[4]	28.5	28.1	18.0	45.0	43.8	35.0	24.8	12.9	3.1
1993[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990[4, 8]	24.4	25.0	16.2	37.0	36.4	30.3	20.5	8.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-2000, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980-2000 --Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women. Population estimated as of July 1]

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of Mother								
	15-44 years[1]	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years[2]
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
Black, total									
2000[4]	72.5	77.0	49.9	116.9	132.8	89.6	51.9	25.9	6.3
1999[4]	71.5	78.4	51.5	117.9	130.3	89.6	50.3	24.7	5.9
1998[4]	73.3	83.4	56.5	123.5	131.0	90.3	51.7	24.7	6.1
1997[4]	73.4	86.4	60.8	127.2	127.8	85.2	52.3	24.7	6.5
1996[4]	74.4	89.2	64.0	129.2	125.6	84.5	54.5	25.5	6.1
1995[4]	75.9	92.8	68.6	131.2	127.7	84.8	54.3	25.8	6.0
1994[4]	82.1	100.9	75.1	141.6	138.1	93.6	57.2	26.3	5.9
1993[4]	84.0	102.4	76.8	141.8	142.2	94.5	57.3	25.9	5.8
1992[4]	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1991[4]	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1990[4]	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1989[4]	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1988[4]	86.5	95.1	73.5	130.5	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1987[4]	82.6	90.9	69.9	123.0	126.1	91.6	53.1	22.4	4.7
1986[4]	79.0	88.5	67.0	121.1	118.0	84.6	50.0	20.8	4.4
1985[4]	77.0	87.6	66.8	117.9	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1984[4, 5]	75.2	86.1	66.5	113.6	107.9	77.8	43.8	19.4	4.3
1983[4, 5]	76.2	85.5	66.8	111.9	107.2	79.7	43.8	19.4	4.8
1982[4, 5]	77.9	85.1	66.3	112.7	109.3	82.7	44.1	19.5	5.2
1981[4, 5]	79.4	85.0	65.9	114.2	110.7	83.1	45.5	19.6	5.6
1980[4, 5]	81.1	87.9	68.8	118.2	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
Hispanic[9]									
2000[4]	97.3	74.2	51.0	110.6	150.2	148.5	101.5	48.4	12.4
1999[4]	93.4	73.6	52.4	107.6	143.3	143.6	93.3	44.1	11.3
1998[4]	90.1	73.9	53.0	107.8	135.0	136.0	85.4	40.1	12.0
1997[4]	91.4	75.2	56.0	109.5	139.1	135.0	86.1	42.0	12.2
1996[4]	93.2	74.5	53.4	110.4	146.5	139.1	90.8	42.3	12.3
1995[4]	95.0	78.7	56.3	117.9	146.9	133.6	89.2	43.4	12.2
1994[4]	101.2	82.6	59.0	123.6	154.8	141.6	95.5	48.4	14.0
1993[4]	95.2	74.6	51.9	114.6	140.5	137.7	90.9	47.8	14.1
1992[4]	95.3	72.9	51.0	110.5	142.2	138.3	91.8	48.1	14.5
1991[4]	93.7	72.4	50.5	109.6	135.4	137.5	89.1	47.7	14.2
1990[4]	89.6	65.9	45.9	98.9	129.8	131.7	88.1	50.8	13.7

--- Data not available.
1 Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.
2 Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.
3 Includes races other than white and black.
4 Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.
5 Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
6 Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.
7 Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
8 Rates for 1980 based on data for 48 States and the District of Columbia which reported Hispanic origin on the birth certificate. Rate shown for ages 35-39 years is based on births to unmarried women aged 35-44 years.
9 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women because the necessary populations are not available. Rates for some population groups, particularly Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, may be overstated for more recent years; see Technical notes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 19. Number and percent of births to unmarried women by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence]

State	Births to unmarried women						Percent unmarried					
		White		Black				White		Black		
	All races [1]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic [2]	All races [1]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic [2]
United States [3]	1,347,043	866,355	521,686	426,648	415,152	348,173	33.2	27.1	22.1	68.5	68.7	42.7
Alabama	21,696	7,566	7,107	13,969	13,962	472	34.3	18.0	17.7	68.1	68.1	24.8
Alaska	3,291	1,490	1,314	210	174	209	33.0	23.4	22.8	45.5	45.4	36.0
Arizona	33,475	27,563	9,806	1,723	1,603	17,831	39.3	36.9	24.6	61.8	61.6	51.4
Arkansas	13,490	7,345	6,524	5,962	5,955	811	35.7	25.3	24.5	74.8	74.9	34.8
California	174,050	141,788	33,902	21,957	21,206	108,678	32.7	33.0	19.8	62.7	62.7	42.1
Colorado	16,369	14,265	7,297	1,565	1,493	7,126	25.0	23.9	17.4	51.8	51.4	39.1
Connecticut	12,591	8,816	4,677	3,548	3,323	4,075	29.3	24.6	16.2	67.3	67.2	63.0
Delaware	4,193	2,276	1,764	1,869	1,848	525	37.9	28.4	25.2	71.0	70.9	51.4
District of Columbia	4,626	582	128	4,013	3,975	473	60.3	25.1	8.7	77.8	77.8	54.0
Florida	78,068	44,793	28,124	31,976	31,319	17,569	38.2	29.7	26.5	67.5	67.7	38.3
Georgia	49,058	19,230	14,158	29,329	29,023	5,080	37.0	22.7	20.1	66.4	66.8	38.0
Hawaii	5,858	688	498	112	94	1,049	32.2	17.1	15.2	23.7	21.4	45.8
Idaho	4,392	4,136	3,259	36	35	854	21.8	21.0	19.1	48.0	47.3	32.9
Illinois	63,852	36,936	20,461	26,216	26,061	16,615	34.5	25.9	19.8	76.4	76.5	42.3
Indiana	30,409	22,949	20,296	7,228	7,187	2,592	34.7	29.8	28.5	75.9	76.1	47.5
Iowa	10,711	9,475	8,585	913	890	891	28.0	26.4	25.5	74.0	74.0	41.7
Kansas	11,497	9,145	7,102	1,968	1,956	1,984	29.0	25.9	23.5	69.3	69.4	41.7
Kentucky	17,377	13,506	13,103	3,761	3,751	407	31.0	28.9	28.7	73.4	73.4	37.4
Louisiana	30,980	9,859	9,180	20,929	20,904	612	45.6	25.4	25.1	73.8	73.9	33.4
Maine	4,222	4,066	4,008	49	45	46	31.0	30.8	30.8	40.8	43.3	32.8
Maryland	25,728	10,209	8,273	15,119	14,991	2,029	34.6	22.4	20.2	60.7	60.8	42.2
Massachusetts	21,654	16,029	11,204	4,765	3,706	5,789	26.5	23.4	18.5	58.9	57.8	62.4
Michigan	45,354	26,950	21,520	17,680	17,449	2,831	33.3	25.1	23.3	72.7	73.1	40.7
Minnesota	17,468	12,987	10,881	2,678	2,636	1,856	25.8	22.2	20.9	60.1	60.3	47.0
Mississippi	20,267	5,101	4,847	14,943	14,942	251	46.0	21.7	21.2	75.1	75.1	40.3
Missouri	26,436	17,162	16,042	8,857	8,832	1,146	34.6	27.2	26.5	77.2	77.2	43.0
Montana	3,378	2,403	2,159	19	10	128	30.8	25.4	24.4	*	*	38.8
Nebraska	6,692	5,365	4,148	927	911	1,085	27.2	24.1	21.6	67.3	67.2	41.8
Nevada	11,213	8,849	4,426	1,597	1,546	4,384	36.4	34.0	28.2	67.4	67.8	43.0
New Hampshire	3,600	3,480	3,173	69	53	139	24.7	24.8	24.2	37.9	37.8	37.3
New Jersey	33,464	19,165	8,440	13,695	12,565	11,778	28.9	22.6	13.2	64.8	65.9	52.4
New Mexico	12,401	9,584	2,401	297	284	7,250	45.6	41.9	26.5	59.6	59.5	52.0
New York	94,594	53,987	23,544	37,148	32,268	32,813	36.6	29.4	18.8	67.8	67.4	60.9
North Carolina	40,118	19,480	14,153	19,335	19,266	5,366	33.3	22.5	19.1	65.8	65.9	42.7
North Dakota	2,173	1,566	1,460	19	17	44	28.3	23.3	22.8	*	*	33.3
Ohio	53,864	35,499	33,510	17,918	17,751	2,040	34.6	27.6	26.9	75.5	75.6	49.2
Oklahoma	17,064	11,078	9,329	3,350	3,294	1,687	34.3	28.6	27.3	70.0	70.1	38.9
Oregon	13,793	12,337	9,355	659	645	2,986	30.1	29.6	27.3	64.6	64.8	40.3
Pennsylvania	47,839	31,471	26,726	15,720	15,391	4,662	32.7	26.0	23.5	76.0	76.1	61.8
Rhode Island	4,435	3,448	1,967	716	639	1,258	35.5	31.9	25.1	63.6	63.6	58.7
South Carolina	22,341	8,128	7,306	13,994	13,962	855	39.8	23.0	22.0	70.9	70.9	37.8
South Dakota	3,462	2,109	2,025	36	35	107	33.5	25.0	24.6	34.0	33.7	48.0
Tennessee	27,506	15,032	13,775	12,226	12,207	1,277	34.5	24.6	23.7	72.3	72.3	39.7
Texas	110,985	84,296	28,070	25,377	24,982	56,200	30.5	27.2	19.7	61.4	61.4	33.7
Utah	8,186	7,395	5,049	173	166	2,335	17.3	16.5	13.0	52.7	52.2	39.3
Vermont	1,827	1,790	1,724	13	13	16	28.1	28.1	27.9	*	*	*
Virginia	29,617	14,984	11,922	14,151	14,074	3,110	29.9	21.0	16.8	62.8	62.9	40.3
Washington	22,852	18,451	13,495	1,873	1,793	4,845	28.2	26.9	24.2	53.6	54.2	40.9
West Virginia	6,606	5,998	5,967	589	582	12	31.7	30.0	30.0	75.7	75.6	*
Wisconsin	20,327	14,122	12,179	5,335	5,292	2,029	29.3	23.6	22.0	82.1	82.1	45.1
Wyoming	1,862	1,606	1,362	22	21	258	28.8	27.3	25.5	38.6	37.5	45.4
Puerto Rico	29,507	26,328	—	3,179	—	—	49.7	48.3	—	66.6	—	—
Virgin Islands	1,043	179	28	857	771	213	66.7	55.9	36.4	72.0	71.9	64.9
Guam	2,064	62	53	8	7	12	54.8	21.6	21.2	*	*	*
American Samoa	614	1	—	-	—	—	36.5	*	—	*	—	—
Northern Marianas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.
- Quantity zero.
— Data not available.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[3] Excludes data for the territories.

Table 20. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980-2000

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race of father	15-54 years [1]	Age of father								
		15-19 years [2]	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All races [3]										
2000	51.6	20.2	84.5	117.4	105.8	57.4	22.0	7.4	2.5	0.3
1999	50.8	21.0	83.8	114.8	101.6	54.9	21.0	7.2	2.5	0.3
1998	51.0	21.6	84.8	112.6	99.2	53.9	20.9	7.2	2.5	0.3
1997	50.4	22.2	83.4	108.5	95.7	52.1	20.6	7.1	2.5	0.3
1996	51.1	23.0	84.4	107.7	94.3	51.5	20.4	6.9	2.5	0.3
1995	52.0	24.3	86.0	107.2	93.3	51.0	20.3	7.1	2.6	0.3
1994	53.2	25.0	87.3	108.8	93.3	50.9	20.2	7.2	2.6	0.3
1993	54.4	24.8	87.1	110.8	93.5	51.1	20.2	7.3	2.7	0.4
1992	55.8	24.6	87.7	113.1	94.2	51.3	20.4	7.3	2.7	0.4
1991	57.1	24.8	88.0	114.7	95.1	51.8	20.2	7.5	2.7	0.4
1990	58.4	23.5	88.0	116.4	97.8	53.0	21.0	7.5	2.8	0.4
1989	57.2	21.9	85.4	114.3	94.8	51.3	20.4	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.8	19.6	82.4	111.6	93.2	49.9	19.9	7.1	2.7	0.4
1987	55.0	18.3	80.5	109.9	91.2	48.6	19.0	6.9	2.6	0.4
1986	54.8	17.9	80.3	109.6	90.3	46.8	18.3	6.7	2.6	0.4
1985	55.6	18.0	81.2	112.3	91.1	47.3	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984 [4]	55.0	17.8	80.7	111.4	89.9	46.0	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983 [4]	55.1	18.2	82.6	113.0	89.1	45.2	17.4	6.4	2.3	0.4
1982 [4]	56.4	18.6	86.5	117.3	90.3	44.5	17.5	6.4	2.3	0.4
1981 [4]	56.3	18.4	88.4	119.1	86.7	43.3	17.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
1980 [4]	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.1	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.3
White										
2000	48.9	16.8	77.6	116.4	105.9	55.7	20.4	6.5	2.1	0.3
1999	48.2	17.5	76.8	113.4	101.7	53.4	19.6	6.4	2.1	0.3
1998	48.3	18.0	77.5	110.9	99.1	52.5	19.4	6.4	2.2	0.3
1997	47.7	18.2	76.1	106.8	95.3	50.6	19.1	6.3	2.1	0.3
1996	48.4	18.8	77.2	106.4	94.0	50.2	19.0	6.2	2.1	0.2
1995	49.2	19.7	78.5	105.7	92.9	49.6	19.0	6.3	2.2	0.2
1994	50.0	19.8	78.5	106.4	92.5	49.3	18.9	6.3	2.2	0.3
1993	50.9	19.2	77.9	108.0	92.4	49.2	18.6	6.4	2.2	0.2
1992	52.2	18.9	78.2	110.1	93.2	49.3	18.8	6.4	2.2	0.3
1991	53.3	19.1	78.4	111.5	93.6	49.7	18.5	6.5	2.2	0.3
1990	54.6	18.1	78.3	113.2	96.1	50.9	19.2	6.5	2.2	0.3
1989	53.3	16.7	75.9	110.8	93.0	49.1	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
1988	52.2	14.8	73.7	108.3	91.2	47.6	18.1	6.1	2.1	0.3
1987	51.6	13.9	72.8	107.0	89.5	46.2	17.3	5.9	2.0	0.3
1986	51.7	13.8	73.3	107.0	88.7	44.4	16.6	5.7	2.0	0.3
1985	52.6	14.0	74.7	109.9	89.5	44.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
1984 [4]	51.8	14.0	74.3	108.8	87.9	43.5	16.0	5.3	1.9	0.3
1983 [4]	52.0	14.4	76.3	110.2	86.8	42.6	15.5	5.3	1.8	0.3
1982 [4]	53.1	14.9	80.1	114.2	87.5	41.7	15.6	5.3	1.9	0.3
1981 [4]	52.9	15.0	81.7	115.8	85.8	40.3	15.0	5.2	1.8	0.3
1980 [4]	53.4	15.4	84.9	119.4	87.8	39.7	15.0	5.1	1.8	0.3
Black										
2000	67.8	40.1	133.8	135.6	99.6	57.9	28.3	12.0	5.3	1.0
1999	66.9	41.5	133.5	134.0	95.4	55.2	26.6	11.6	5.3	1.0
1998	68.1	43.3	136.8	134.4	94.3	54.9	26.7	11.9	5.3	1.0
1997	68.0	45.6	136.6	130.2	91.8	53.3	26.1	11.7	5.5	1.1
1996	68.3	47.2	138.0	127.2	89.3	52.3	25.7	11.6	5.5	1.1
1995	70.1	50.5	140.5	126.6	89.6	52.6	25.7	12.1	5.6	1.1
1994	74.9	54.6	150.5	131.9	92.9	54.2	26.4	13.0	6.0	1.1
1993	78.3	56.6	153.8	136.0	95.3	56.6	27.7	13.5	6.4	1.3
1992	81.0	57.4	158.0	140.1	96.8	56.9	28.4	13.9	6.2	1.4
1991	83.4	58.0	158.5	143.3	100.1	58.8	29.4	14.2	6.7	1.4
1990	84.9	56.2	158.2	144.9	103.2	60.4	31.1	15.0	7.1	1.4
1989	84.1	52.9	153.4	143.5	101.4	59.9	31.1	14.9	6.9	2.7
1988	80.7	48.1	144.1	137.9	100.0	58.0	30.6	14.3	6.9	1.4
1987	78.3	44.6	136.1	133.9	97.4	56.0	30.0	13.8	6.6	1.3
1986	77.2	42.6	131.4	131.6	97.4	56.0	29.1	13.5	6.7	1.3
1985	77.2	41.8	129.5	132.7	97.3	59.4	29.5	13.3	6.5	1.2
1984 [4]	76.7	40.9	128.0	132.2	98.3	58.4	29.3	13.3	6.1	1.2
1983 [4]	77.2	40.7	129.1	134.4	99.0	59.6	29.6	13.5	6.0	1.2
1982 [4]	79.5	40.3	133.4	141.2	103.6	61.1	29.6	13.9	6.0	1.2
1981 [4]	80.4	38.9	136.4	145.6	104.3	61.3	29.7	13.3	5.7	1.2
1980 [4]	83.0	40.1	145.3	152.8	109.6	62.0	31.2	13.6	5.9	1.1

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15-54 years.
[2] Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15-19 years.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all men (including Hispanic men) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes. Age of father was not stated for 14 percent of births in 2000.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment, and percent of mothers completing 12 years or more and 16 years or more of school, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Age and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother: 0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not Stated	Percent 12 years or more	Percent 16 years or more
All races [1]									
All ages	4,058,814	234,097	631,981	1,273,056	872,285	986,521	60,674	78.3	24.7
Under 15 years	8,519	6,455	1,741	-	-	-	323	-	-
15-19 years	468,990	39,468	239,770	157,781	23,502	-	8,469	39.4	-
15 years	21,845	6,654	14,497	-	-	-	694	-	-
16 years	48,581	6,417	39,731	1,286	-	-	1,147	2.7	-
17 years	86,783	7,144	63,967	13,721	265	-	1,686	16.4	-
18 years	132,786	8,783	62,623	55,328	3,924	-	2,128	45.3	-
19 years	178,995	10,470	58,952	87,446	19,313	-	2,814	60.6	-
20-24 years	1,017,806	64,335	209,637	444,231	229,611	55,020	14,972	72.7	5.5
25-29 years	1,087,547	58,736	103,248	328,080	285,364	297,025	15,094	84.9	27.7
30-34 years	929,278	38,656	51,145	218,090	211,802	396,645	12,940	90.2	43.3
35-39 years	452,057	20,381	21,930	103,314	101,638	197,671	7,123	90.5	44.4
40 years and over	94,617	8,066	4,510	21,560	20,368	40,160	1,953	88.6	43.3
White, total									
All ages	3,194,005	208,602	468,153	965,237	681,773	828,250	43,990	78.6	26.3
Under 15 years	4,439	3,371	902	-	-	-	166	-	-
15-19 years	333,013	33,440	167,462	110,420	15,818	-	5,873	38.6	-
15 years	13,487	4,431	8,626	-	-	-	430	-	-
16 years	32,499	5,089	25,748	898	-	-	764	2.8	-
17 years	60,800	6,309	43,876	9,262	180	-	1,173	15.8	-
18 years	95,390	7,972	45,251	38,072	2,594	-	1,501	43.3	-
19 years	130,837	9,639	43,961	62,188	13,044	-	2,005	58.4	-
20-24 years	772,811	60,049	158,184	330,733	170,363	42,556	10,926	71.4	5.6
25-29 years	874,180	54,061	80,953	255,289	226,042	246,778	11,057	84.4	28.6
30-34 years	764,708	34,519	39,594	171,775	171,501	337,933	9,386	90.2	44.7
35-39 years	368,711	17,938	16,004	80,664	81,855	167,067	5,183	90.7	46.0
40 years and over	76,143	5,224	3,054	16,356	16,194	33,916	1,399	88.9	45.4
White, non-Hispanic									
All ages	2,362,968	39,367	247,547	724,141	571,292	760,314	20,307	87.8	32.5
Under 15 years	1,840	1,478	309	-	-	-	53	-	-
15-19 years	204,056	10,701	100,435	78,865	11,738	-	2,317	44.9	-
15 years	6,387	1,985	4,256	-	-	-	146	-	-
16 years	17,086	1,951	14,350	512	-	-	273	3.0	-
17 years	35,286	2,050	26,640	6,023	111	-	462	17.6	-
18 years	59,491	2,289	27,971	26,822	1,830	-	579	48.6	-
19 years	85,806	2,426	27,218	45,508	9,797	-	857	65.1	-
20-24 years	523,971	11,381	88,644	245,588	136,965	36,921	4,472	80.7	7.1
25-29 years	651,445	7,798	34,450	189,779	190,020	224,371	5,027	93.5	34.7
30-34 years	617,371	4,663	15,285	132,205	147,349	312,941	4,928	96.7	51.1
35-39 years	302,576	2,553	7,065	64,506	71,043	154,595	2,814	96.8	51.6
40 years and over	61,709	793	1,359	13,198	14,177	31,486	696	96.5	51.6
Black, total									
All ages	622,598	15,560	140,202	243,327	140,828	71,403	11,278	74.5	11.7
Under 15 years	3,808	2,901	764	-	-	-	143	-	-
15-19 years	118,954	5,044	63,890	41,274	6,586	-	2,160	41.0	-
15 years	7,577	2,037	5,312	-	-	-	228	-	-
16 years	14,243	1,147	12,435	336	-	-	325	2.4	-
17 years	22,798	656	17,782	3,877	71	-	412	17.6	-
18 years	32,581	604	15,212	15,099	1,131	-	535	50.6	-
19 years	41,755	600	13,149	21,962	5,384	-	660	66.5	-
20-24 years	202,596	2,705	44,528	95,879	48,192	8,208	3,084	76.3	4.1
25-29 years	141,968	2,061	17,318	54,350	42,528	23,273	2,438	86.1	16.7
30-34 years	94,808	1,555	8,329	32,410	27,041	23,468	2,006	89.3	25.3
35-39 years	49,295	970	4,303	15,823	13,646	13,412	1,141	89.0	27.9
40 years and over	11,169	324	1,070	3,591	2,835	3,042	307	87.2	28.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment, and percent of mothers completing 12 years or more and 16 years or more of school, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000–Con.

Age and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother						Percent 12 years or more	Percent 16 years or more
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not Stated		
Black, non-Hispanic									
All ages	604,346	14,179	136,223	236,816	137,229	69,592	10,307	74.7	11.7
Under 15 years	3,736	2,856	744	-	-	-	136	-	-
15-19 years	118,019	4,840	62,376	40,331	8,451	-	2,021	41.0	-
15 years	7,397	1,993	5,185	-	-	-	219	-	-
16 years	13,895	1,114	12,156	322	-	-	303	2.4	-
17 years	22,228	635	17,384	3,756	69	-	384	17.5	-
18 years	31,737	566	14,846	14,736	1,097	-	503	50.7	-
19 years	40,762	542	12,805	21,518	5,285	-	612	66.8	-
20-24 years	197,190	2,362	43,281	93,719	46,951	8,009	2,868	76.5	4.1
25-29 years	137,545	1,703	16,703	52,769	41,419	22,743	2,188	86.4	16.8
30-34 years	91,477	1,303	7,955	31,232	26,372	22,831	1,784	89.7	25.5
35-39 years	47,577	834	4,138	15,256	13,276	13,041	1,032	89.3	28.0
40 years and over	10,802	281	1,026	3,489	2,760	2,968	278	87.6	28.2
Hispanic [2]									
All ages	815,868	170,366	219,639	239,517	107,985	60,676	17,685	51.1	7.6
Under 15 years	2,639	1,915	611	-	-	-	112	-	-
15-19 years	129,469	22,886	67,472	31,885	4,123	-	3,103	28.5	-
15 years	7,187	2,460	4,462	-	-	-	265	-	-
16 years	15,588	3,159	11,596	397	-	-	436	2.6	-
17 years	25,648	4,274	17,334	3,325	73	-	642	13.6	-
18 years	36,064	5,726	17,337	11,418	791	-	792	34.6	-
19 years	44,982	7,267	16,743	16,745	3,259	-	968	45.4	-
20-24 years	247,552	48,969	69,685	84,681	33,430	5,442	5,345	51.0	2.2
25-29 years	218,167	46,585	46,684	64,800	35,057	20,470	4,571	56.3	9.6
30-34 years	141,493	30,065	24,484	39,124	23,121	21,789	2,910	60.6	15.7
35-39 years	62,993	15,487	8,968	15,934	10,362	10,864	1,336	60.3	17.7
40 years and over	13,556	4,459	1,715	3,093	1,892	2,091	306	53.4	15.8

- Quantity zero.

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 22. Number of live births and percent distribution by weight gain of mother during pregnancy and median weight gain, according to period of gestation, race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000

Period of gestation [1] and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Weight gain during pregnancy									Median weight gain in pounds
		Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated	
	Number										
All gestation periods [2]											
All races [3]	3,526,855	375,970	353,979	447,153	584,926	450,419	415,822	221,447	404,366	272,773	...
White, total	2,764,367	269,976	265,736	352,304	467,796	369,166	336,812	180,772	321,748	200,057	...
White, non-Hispanic	2,191,416	201,066	196,439	280,403	377,890	306,448	279,589	152,186	270,692	124,703	...
Black, total	587,552	88,969	69,236	69,885	86,235	58,692	59,762	31,420	68,558	54,795	...
Black, non-Hispanic	570,511	87,141	67,439	67,821	83,669	56,739	57,869	30,271	66,341	53,221	...
Hispanic [4]	557,763	67,565	66,552	70,446	87,507	60,836	55,720	27,755	49,942	71,440	...
Under 37 weeks											
All races [3]	416,906	65,831	51,205	53,489	61,553	41,875	38,751	20,308	41,144	42,750	...
White, total	296,406	41,510	34,813	38,864	45,268	32,031	29,246	15,586	31,155	27,935	...
White, non-Hispanic	230,183	30,501	26,058	30,743	36,126	26,190	23,974	13,059	26,216	17,316	...
Black, total	101,834	21,622	13,892	12,067	13,395	7,963	7,941	3,933	8,620	12,401	...
Black, non-Hispanic	99,699	21,293	13,627	11,814	13,138	7,780	7,749	3,802	8,431	12,065	...
Hispanic [4]	64,924	10,842	8,690	8,005	8,946	5,706	5,197	2,474	4,839	10,225	...
37-39 weeks											
All races [3]	1,716,346	178,444	175,164	225,250	294,342	224,618	202,936	106,565	186,868	123,159	...
White, total	1,349,736	130,221	132,375	177,765	235,795	183,808	163,955	85,926	148,421	91,470	...
White, non-Hispanic	1,076,127	97,814	99,431	142,123	191,636	153,029	136,745	72,559	125,331	57,459	...
Black, total	278,002	39,954	32,994	34,182	42,297	29,149	29,276	15,101	31,895	23,154	...
Black, non-Hispanic	270,065	39,079	32,136	33,198	41,068	28,208	28,398	14,572	30,885	22,521	...
Hispanic [4]	267,037	31,916	32,603	34,924	42,973	29,956	26,534	13,033	22,667	32,431	...
40 weeks and over											
All races [3]	1,380,668	130,664	126,992	167,635	228,150	183,340	173,555	95,312	175,785	99,233	...
White, total	1,108,641	97,534	98,110	135,140	186,094	152,873	143,175	79,058	141,729	74,928	...
White, non-Hispanic	878,942	72,341	72,682	107,184	149,705	126,925	118,591	66,441	118,863	46,210	...
Black, total	205,548	27,138	22,224	23,525	30,400	21,510	22,453	12,349	27,963	17,986	...
Black, non-Hispanic	198,686	26,525	21,551	22,701	29,325	20,684	21,633	11,862	26,947	17,458	...
Hispanic [4]	222,914	24,542	25,093	27,334	35,380	25,026	23,831	12,172	22,278	27,258	...
	Percent distribution										
All gestation periods [2]											
All races [3]	100.0	11.6	10.9	13.7	18.0	13.8	12.8	6.8	12.4	...	30.5
White, total	100.0	10.5	10.4	13.7	18.2	14.4	13.1	7.0	12.5	...	30.6
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	9.7	9.6	13.6	18.3	14.8	13.5	7.4	13.1	...	30.9
Black, total	100.0	16.7	13.0	13.1	16.2	11.0	11.2	5.9	12.9	...	30.1
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	16.8	13.0	13.1	16.2	11.0	11.2	5.9	12.8	...	30.1
Hispanic [4]	100.0	13.9	13.7	14.5	18.0	12.5	11.5	5.7	10.3	...	29.6
Under 37 weeks											
All races [3]	100.0	17.6	13.7	14.3	16.5	11.2	10.4	5.4	11.0	...	28.0
White, total	100.0	15.5	13.0	14.5	16.9	11.9	10.9	5.8	11.6	...	28.9
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	14.3	12.2	14.4	17.0	12.3	11.3	6.1	12.3	...	30.1
Black, total	100.0	24.2	15.5	13.5	15.0	8.9	8.9	4.4	9.6	...	25.5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	24.3	15.5	13.5	15.0	8.9	8.8	4.3	9.6	...	25.5
Hispanic [4]	100.0	19.8	15.9	14.6	16.4	10.4	9.5	4.5	8.6	...	25.9
37-39 weeks											
All races [3]	100.0	11.2	11.0	14.1	18.5	14.1	12.7	6.6	11.7	...	30.5
White, total	100.0	10.3	10.5	14.1	18.7	14.6	13.0	6.8	11.8	...	30.6
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	9.6	9.8	14.0	18.8	15.0	13.4	7.1	12.3	...	30.8
Black, total	100.0	15.7	12.9	13.4	16.6	11.4	11.5	5.9	12.5	...	30.1
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.8	13.0	13.4	16.6	11.4	11.5	5.9	12.5	...	30.1
Hispanic [4]	100.0	13.6	13.9	14.9	18.3	12.8	11.3	5.6	9.7	...	29.2
40 weeks and over											
All races [3]	100.0	10.2	9.9	13.1	17.8	14.3	13.5	7.4	13.7	...	30.9
White, total	100.0	9.4	9.5	13.1	18.0	14.8	13.9	7.8	13.7	...	31.0
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	8.7	8.7	12.9	18.0	15.2	14.2	8.0	14.3	...	31.9
Black, total	100.0	14.5	11.8	12.5	16.2	11.5	12.0	6.6	14.9	...	30.5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	14.6	11.9	12.5	16.2	11.4	11.9	6.5	14.9	...	30.5
Hispanic [4]	100.0	12.5	12.8	14.0	18.1	12.8	12.2	6.2	11.4	...	30.2

--- Category not applicable.

[1] Expressed in completed weeks.

[2] Includes births with period of gestation not stated.

[3] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[4] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 23. Percent low birthweight by weight gain of mother during pregnancy, period of gestation, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Period of gestation [1] and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All gestation periods [2]										
All races [3]	7.8	13.9	10.4	8.0	6.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	11.6
White, total	6.7	11.6	9.0	7.0	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.2	9.7
White, non-Hispanic	6.7	11.8	9.3	7.2	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	10.1
Black, total	13.1	21.1	15.9	12.9	11.0	9.4	8.4	7.7	7.7	18.8
Black, non-Hispanic	13.2	21.2	16.1	13.0	11.2	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.8	18.9
Hispanic, total [4]	6.8	11.0	8.2	6.6	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.6	9.2
Mexican [4]	6.3	9.8	7.4	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	8.4
Puerto Rican [4]	9.4	16.7	12.4	10.2	8.2	6.7	6.6	5.7	5.4	14.9
Cuban [4]	6.6	15.5	9.8	7.4	5.6	5.4	4.4	3.1	4.6	11.4
Central and South American [4]	6.4	10.9	8.0	6.4	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	9.4
Other and unknown Hispanic [4]	8.1	13.6	10.4	7.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.8	4.9	12.1
Under 37 weeks										
All races [3]	43.7	56.8	48.2	42.5	38.6	36.5	35.4	35.7	38.4	52.9
White, total	41.6	53.8	46.3	41.0	37.1	35.3	34.6	35.3	36.1	49.8
White, non-Hispanic	42.8	56.1	48.5	42.5	38.4	36.5	35.7	36.2	37.1	53.3
Black, total	50.6	62.9	53.7	48.3	44.2	42.2	39.1	37.8	37.9	60.7
Black, non-Hispanic	50.8	63.1	53.9	48.5	44.4	42.3	39.2	38.2	38.0	60.8
Hispanic [4]	37.0	47.3	39.6	34.6	31.6	29.8	29.2	29.7	30.1	43.4
37-39 weeks										
All races [3]	4.1	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.9
White, total	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.1
White, non-Hispanic	3.4	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.0
Black, total	6.8	9.7	8.3	7.1	6.5	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.6	8.1
Black, non-Hispanic	6.9	9.8	8.3	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	8.1
Hispanic [4]	3.8	5.4	4.6	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.4
40 weeks and over										
All races [3]	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
White, total	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4
Black, total	2.9	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	3.0	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.7
Hispanic [4]	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0

[1] Expressed in completed weeks.
[2] Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
[3] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[4] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 24. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by detailed race of mother, by place of birth of mother: United States, 2000

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
All Births										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	83.2	85.0	74.3	69.3	84.0	87.6	91.0	79.9	84.9	82.5
Late or no prenatal care	3.9	3.3	6.7	8.6	3.3	2.2	1.8	4.2	3.0	3.8
Smoker [2]	12.2	13.2	9.1	20.0	2.8	0.6	4.2	14.4	3.2	2.3
Drinker [3]	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [4]	11.6	10.5	16.7	16.5	9.3	5.9	10.9	9.2	7.8	10.3
Median weight gain [4]	30.5	30.1	30.0	30.2	30.4	26.1	31.1	30.5	30.1	30.7
Cesarean delivery rate	22.9	22.8	24.3	20.2	21.1	20.5	17.4	15.5	24.8	20.8
Infant										
Preterm births [5]	11.6	10.6	17.3	12.7	9.9	7.3	8.3	11.7	12.2	10.1
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [6]	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.0
Low birthweight [7]	7.6	6.5	13.0	6.8	7.3	5.1	7.1	6.8	8.5	7.7
4,000 grams or more [8]	9.9	11.0	5.4	11.8	5.8	6.6	5.2	9.2	6.0	5.4
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 [9]	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.2	1.0
Births to mothers born in the 50 States and DC										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	84.9	87.4	74.1	69.2	83.1	92.8	91.9	80.0	84.4	79.0
Late or no prenatal care	3.3	2.5	6.6	8.4	3.6	1.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	4.8
Smoker [2]	14.3	15.2	10.1	20.9	9.5	3.3	5.8	14.6	8.2	8.9
Drinker [3]	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.0	0.8	*	*	1.0	*	0.8
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [4]	11.3	10.0	17.1	16.6	8.9	6.9	10.9	9.2	8.4	8.8
Median weight gain [4]	30.8	30.1	30.1	30.7	30.2	28.3	31.1	30.8	30.8	28.8
Cesarean delivery rate	23.1	23.0	24.0	20.2	17.7	19.3	18.8	15.4	18.2	17.8
Infant										
Preterm births [5]	11.9	10.7	17.7	12.6	11.4	10.1	10.4	11.7	12.1	11.5
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [6]	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Low birthweight [7]	7.9	6.7	13.4	6.7	8.0	6.8	7.7	6.9	9.1	8.3
4,000 grams or more [8]	10.2	11.3	5.0	12.1	7.2	6.4	6.1	9.2	6.0	7.2
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 [9]	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	*	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.3
Births to mothers born outside the 50 States and DC										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	76.8	75.0	75.5	71.6	84.3	87.1	90.4	77.8	85.1	82.9
Late or no prenatal care	5.9	6.5	6.8	10.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	*	3.0	3.6
Smoker [2]	2.2	2.5	1.4	5.0	1.4	0.4	3.1	*	1.8	1.5
Drinker [3]	0.4	0.4	0.3	*	0.3	0.1	0.9	*	0.4	0.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [4]	12.6	13.3	13.9	14.1	9.3	5.8	10.9	*	7.8	10.4
Median weight gain [4]	28.5	29.2	28.8	30.1	30.4	25.7	31.0	30.4	30.0	31.0
Cesarean delivery rate	22.3	21.9	26.7	21.9	21.7	20.7	16.5	21.3	26.5	21.2
Infant										
Preterm births [5]	10.5	10.4	13.6	12.7	9.6	7.0	6.7	*	12.2	9.9
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [6]	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	*	1.3	1.0
Low birthweight [7]	6.4	5.8	9.4	8.1	7.2	4.9	6.7	*	8.3	7.6
4,000 grams or more [8]	8.9	9.9	8.4	7.8	5.5	6.6	4.6	*	6.0	5.1
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 [9]	1.1	1.0	1.9	*	1.0	0.7	0.6	*	1.2	1.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

[2] Excludes data for California which did not report tobacco use on the birth certificate.

[3] Excludes data for California which did not report alcohol use on the birth certificate.

[4] Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate. Median weight shown in pounds.

[5] Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

[6] Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).

[7] Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

[8] Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.

[9] Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 25. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin and by place of birth of mother: United States, 2000

Characteristic	All origins [1]	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total [2]	White	Black
All Births										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	83.2	74.4	72.9	78.5	91.7	77.6	75.8	85.4	88.5	74.3
Late or no prenatal care	3.9	6.3	6.9	4.5	1.4	5.4	5.9	3.2	2.3	6.7
Smoker [3]	12.2	3.5	2.4	10.3	3.3	1.5	7.4	13.8	15.6	9.2
Drinker [4]	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [5]	11.6	13.9	15.1	12.5	8.1	11.9	12.1	11.1	9.7	16.8
Median weight gain [5]	30.5	29.6	28.3	30.6	32.2	30.3	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.1
Cesarean delivery rate	22.9	22.1	21.4	23.0	33.7	23.9	21.9	23.1	23.1	24.3
Infant										
Preterm births [6]	11.6	11.2	11.0	13.5	10.6	11.0	12.2	11.7	10.4	17.4
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [7]	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.1
Low birthweight [8]	7.6	6.4	6.0	9.3	6.5	6.3	7.8	7.9	6.6	13.1
4,000 grams or more [9]	9.9	9.0	9.3	7.3	9.5	9.0	7.4	10.1	11.7	5.3
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 [10]	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.4
Births to mothers born in the 50 States and DC										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	84.9	77.8	77.3	78.3	91.9	82.5	76.4	85.7	88.7	74.1
Late or no prenatal care	3.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	1.5	3.6	5.7	3.1	2.2	6.6
Smoker [3]	14.3	6.8	5.1	11.6	4.4	5.2	9.2	14.9	16.1	10.1
Drinker [4]	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [5]	11.3	12.5	13.1	11.8	8.8	9.3	12.3	11.2	9.8	17.1
Median weight gain [5]	30.7	29.6	28.3	30.6	32.2	30.3	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.1
Cesarean delivery rate	23.1	22.2	22.2	22.6	28.8	22.0	21.4	23.2	23.1	24.0
Infant										
Preterm births [6]	11.9	12.1	11.9	13.5	10.5	10.9	12.7	11.9	10.5	17.8
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [7]	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.1
Low birthweight [8]	7.9	7.3	6.8	9.2	6.5	7.1	8.3	7.9	6.6	13.5
4,000 grams or more [9]	10.2	8.2	8.6	7.4	8.4	8.6	7.1	10.4	11.7	5.0
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 [10]	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.4
Births to mothers born outside the 50 States and DC										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	76.8	72.4	70.2	78.7	91.5	77.0	74.5	83.1	85.3	75.7
Late or no prenatal care	5.9	7.2	8.0	4.4	1.3	5.6	6.1	4.0	3.5	6.9
Smoker [3]	2.2	1.3	0.8	7.9	2.5	1.0	1.9	3.2	6.0	1.3
Drinker [4]	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	*	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs [5]	12.6	14.8	16.4	13.7	7.6	12.3	11.4	10.2	8.7	14.4
Median weight gain [5]	29.1	28.1	26.5	30.4	32.3	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.7	29.5
Cesarean delivery rate	22.3	22.0	20.9	23.9	37.3	24.1	23.5	22.6	21.6	26.9
Infant										
Preterm births [6]	10.5	10.7	10.5	13.5	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.1	14.0
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight [7]	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.6
Low birthweight [8]	6.4	5.8	5.5	9.4	6.5	6.3	6.0	7.1	5.8	9.8
4,000 grams or more [9]	8.9	9.5	9.8	7.0	10.3	9.1	6.5	8.1	11.3	8.3
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 [10]	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes origin not stated.

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

[3] Excludes data for California, which did not report tobacco use on the birth certificate.

[4] Excludes data for California, which did not report alcohol use on the birth certificate.

[5] Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate. Median weight gain shown in pounds.

[6] Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

[7] Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).

[8] Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

[9] Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.

[10] Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. See Technical notes.

Table 26. Live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified medical risk factor per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor and race of mother	All births [1]	Medical risk factor reported	Age of mother							Not stated [2]
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	
All races [3]										
Anemia	4,058,814	95,754	23.9	34.8	29.2	21.9	18.5	17.8	19.2	60,116
Cardiac disease	4,058,814	21,174	5.3	2.9	3.6	5.1	6.9	8.1	9.1	60,116
Acute or chronic lung disease	4,058,814	47,435	11.9	14.8	13.1	11.1	10.5	10.8	11.5	60,116
Diabetes	4,058,814	117,269	29.3	8.8	17.3	28.6	38.8	52.0	69.5	60,116
Genital herpes [4]	3,695,400	33,707	9.3	6.1	8.0	8.8	10.7	12.4	13.8	57,305
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	4,058,814	53,613	13.4	14.6	13.8	12.7	12.6	13.7	17.3	60,116
Hemoglobinopathy	4,058,814	3,184	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	60,116
Hypertension, chronic	4,058,814	30,265	7.6	2.6	4.5	6.8	9.4	14.5	23.7	60,116
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	4,058,814	155,293	38.8	44.0	38.9	38.2	38.1	38.4	47.9	60,116
Eclampsia	4,058,814	12,315	3.1	4.5	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.9	60,116
Incompetent cervix	4,058,814	11,380	2.8	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.4	60,116
Previous infant 4000+ grams	4,058,814	43,492	10.9	1.3	6.1	11.4	15.5	18.7	21.4	60,116
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant	4,058,814	46,819	12.2	5.1	11.9	12.9	13.6	15.0	17.5	60,116
Renal disease	4,058,814	12,316	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	60,116
Rh sensitization [5]	4,019,148	27,024	6.8	5.7	6.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	62,054
Uterine bleeding [4]	3,695,400	23,952	6.6	4.9	5.9	6.6	7.3	7.7	9.3	57,305
White										
Anemia	3,194,005	66,866	21.2	31.2	25.4	19.7	17.0	16.5	17.8	46,222
Cardiac disease	3,194,005	17,931	5.7	2.9	3.7	5.4	7.4	8.8	9.9	46,222
Acute or chronic lung disease	3,194,005	36,160	11.5	13.7	12.4	10.9	10.5	10.9	11.7	46,222
Diabetes	3,194,005	89,185	28.3	8.9	17.0	27.4	36.3	48.2	63.6	46,222
Genital herpes [4]	2,884,453	26,203	9.2	5.3	7.2	8.4	11.1	13.4	15.4	43,777
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	3,194,005	40,567	12.9	13.9	13.4	12.1	12.2	13.1	16.7	46,222
Hemoglobinopathy	3,194,005	1,263	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	46,222
Hypertension, chronic	3,194,005	20,673	6.6	2.2	3.9	6.1	8.1	11.7	18.9	46,222
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	3,194,005	123,683	39.3	43.3	39.9	39.5	36.5	38.0	47.3	46,222
Eclampsia	3,194,005	9,053	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.7	46,222
Incompetent cervix	3,194,005	7,829	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	46,222
Previous infant 4000+ grams	3,194,005	38,561	12.3	1.4	6.8	12.5	17.1	20.6	23.7	46,222
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant	3,194,005	37,677	12.0	4.7	11.3	12.5	13.4	14.9	17.3	46,222
Renal disease	3,194,005	10,495	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	46,222
Rh sensitization [5]	3,158,708	24,445	7.9	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.5	47,868
Uterine bleeding [4]	2,884,453	19,250	6.8	5.0	6.0	6.8	7.5	7.7	9.7	43,777
Black										
Anemia	622,598	23,119	37.5	43.0	41.9	34.9	31.0	28.1	29.0	6,827
Cardiac disease	622,598	2,526	4.1	3.1	3.2	4.6	5.4	5.7	7.0	6,827
Acute or chronic lung disease	622,598	9,666	15.7	18.1	16.4	15.1	13.4	13.2	14.5	6,827
Diabetes	622,598	16,902	27.4	8.3	16.3	30.3	46.4	63.3	84.1	6,827
Genital herpes [4]	581,290	6,442	11.2	8.3	11.7	13.1	12.1	9.5	8.7	6,559
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	622,598	9,836	16.0	16.6	14.9	15.8	15.9	18.4	19.9	6,827
Hemoglobinopathy	622,598	1,782	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.5	6,827
Hypertension, chronic	622,598	8,315	13.5	3.7	7.1	12.5	23.1	37.8	60.3	6,827
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	622,598	25,662	41.7	46.7	37.3	38.7	42.9	49.4	58.2	6,827
Eclampsia	622,598	2,768	4.5	6.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.6	6,827
Incompetent cervix	622,598	3,085	5.0	1.7	3.6	6.3	8.3	8.4	7.6	6,827
Previous infant 4000+ grams	622,598	2,980	4.8	0.8	3.4	6.3	7.9	9.5	11.0	6,827
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant	622,598	8,956	14.5	6.3	14.6	17.6	18.1	18.4	19.0	6,827
Renal disease	622,598	1,324	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	6,827
Rh sensitization [5]	619,728	2,115	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.3	7,066
Uterine bleeding [4]	581,290	3,306	5.8	4.6	5.5	6.0	6.4	7.1	7.5	6,559

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified medical risk factor.
[2] No response reported for the medical risk factor item.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Texas does not report this risk factor.
[5] Kansas does not report this risk factor.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 27. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by detailed race of mother: United States, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications, or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All races	White	Black	American Indian [1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
	Number									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	95,754	66,866	23,119	2,121	3,648	394	147	287	503	2,317
Diabetes	117,289	89,185	18,902	2,067	9,135	1,646	248	215	1,575	5,451
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	155,293	123,683	25,662	1,951	3,997	401	137	232	942	2,285
Uterine bleeding [2]	23,852	19,250	3,306	300	1,096	154	54	44	174	670
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	216,241	158,439	44,566	2,231	11,005	1,762	410	401	2,001	6,431
Premature rupture of membrane	98,766	74,711	18,108	1,468	4,479	732	211	133	713	2,690
Dysfunctional labor	113,123	89,071	15,991	1,475	6,586	1,554	321	168	1,085	3,458
Breech/Malpresentation	155,580	128,221	18,956	1,525	6,878	1,197	324	238	1,054	4,065
Cephalopelvic disproportion	69,099	56,296	7,868	652	4,283	762	162	91	812	2,436
Fetal distress [3]	142,824	106,603	27,942	1,524	6,755	1,054	230	164	1,036	4,271
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	96,698	79,828	9,571	618	6,861	2,045	657	158	1,005	3,016
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,389,707	2,671,777	526,533	33,847	157,560	26,813	6,586	4,555	24,627	94,969
Induction of labor	800,448	664,541	101,431	8,177	26,299	4,181	1,255	850	3,696	16,317
Ultrasound	2,697,525	2,163,755	377,960	25,261	130,549	23,884	6,004	3,601	20,716	76,344
Stimulation of labor	722,813	576,815	102,072	6,721	37,006	6,675	1,559	783	5,135	22,853
	Rate									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	23.9	21.2	37.5	52.4	18.7	11.7	17.7	49.9	16.2	20.0
Diabetes	29.3	28.3	27.4	51.0	46.9	48.8	29.8	37.4	50.8	47.0
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	38.8	39.3	41.7	48.2	20.5	11.9	16.5	40.4	30.4	19.7
Uterine bleeding [2]	6.6	6.8	5.8	7.6	6.0	4.8	6.7	7.8	5.8	6.2
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	53.9	50.2	72.2	55.0	55.9	51.8	47.3	64.7	63.5	55.2
Premature rupture of membrane	24.6	23.7	29.3	36.2	22.7	21.5	24.3	21.5	22.8	23.1
Dysfunctional labor	28.2	28.2	25.9	36.4	33.4	45.7	37.0	27.1	34.5	29.7
Breech/Malpresentation	38.8	40.6	30.7	37.6	34.9	35.2	37.4	38.4	33.5	34.9
Cephalopelvic disproportion	17.2	17.8	12.8	16.1	21.6	22.4	18.7	14.7	25.8	20.9
Fetal distress [3]	39.2	37.5	48.5	38.4	36.5	32.4	27.3	26.9	34.2	39.6
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	24.0	25.1	15.5	15.2	34.8	60.1	73.7	25.4	31.8	25.8
Electronic fetal monitoring	842.0	843.2	850.7	831.2	797.8	787.6	758.4	731.6	779.7	811.8
Induction of labor	198.8	209.7	163.9	200.8	133.1	122.8	144.5	136.5	117.0	139.5
Ultrasound	670.0	682.8	610.7	620.4	660.9	701.5	691.4	578.4	655.9	652.8
Stimulation of labor	179.5	182.0	164.9	165.1	187.3	198.1	179.5	125.8	162.6	195.4

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

[2] Texas does not report this risk factor.

[3] Texas does not report this complication.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 28. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications, or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All origins[1]	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
	Number									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	95,754	19,757	13,434	2,079	244	1,927	2,073	74,679	46,620	22,582
Diabetes	117,289	22,890	15,750	2,086	326	3,292	1,436	93,043	65,822	16,343
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	155,293	22,569	15,585	1,802	424	3,052	1,706	131,267	100,560	25,047
Uterine bleeding[3]	23,952	2,723	1,681	370	32	407	233	20,752	16,238	3,163
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	216,241	47,845	33,626	3,344	539	7,396	2,940	166,095	110,122	43,266
Premature rupture of membrane	98,766	14,433	9,054	1,631	260	2,220	1,268	82,406	59,133	17,569
Dysfunctional labor	113,123	19,653	11,964	1,939	541	3,445	1,764	91,737	68,565	15,359
Breech/Malpresentation	155,580	24,657	16,530	2,260	505	3,676	1,686	129,044	102,578	18,362
Cephalopelvic disproportion	69,099	10,727	7,650	799	183	1,502	593	57,738	45,272	7,704
Fetal distress[4]	142,824	19,556	11,958	2,261	350	3,580	1,407	121,866	86,470	27,225
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	96,696	9,036	4,593	1,108	327	2,119	889	86,134	69,573	9,244
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,389,707	648,654	455,910	49,870	11,623	90,906	40,345	2,707,813	2,011,948	511,534
Induction of labor	800,448	106,950	72,101	9,167	2,473	14,408	8,801	683,746	551,751	98,930
Ultrasound	2,697,525	474,238	326,395	39,227	8,058	68,537	32,021	2,194,862	1,678,876	365,715
Stimulation of labor	722,613	135,195	92,890	12,214	2,297	19,806	7,988	579,787	438,550	98,883
	Rate									
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	23.9	24.5	23.3	36.4	18.3	17.2	42.9	23.7	20.0	37.7
Diabetes	29.3	28.3	27.3	36.6	24.4	29.4	29.7	29.5	28.3	27.3
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	38.8	27.9	27.0	31.6	31.7	27.2	35.3	41.7	43.2	41.9
Uterine bleeding[3]	6.6	4.2	3.9	6.6	2.4	3.9	5.9	7.0	7.4	5.7
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium,moderate/heavy	53.9	58.9	58.0	58.4	40.3	65.6	60.6	52.6	47.2	72.2
Premature rupture of membrane	24.6	17.8	15.6	28.5	19.4	19.7	26.1	26.1	25.4	29.3
Dysfunctional labor	28.2	24.2	20.6	33.9	40.4	30.5	36.3	29.0	29.4	25.6
Breech/Malpresentation	38.8	30.4	28.5	39.5	37.7	32.6	34.7	40.8	44.0	30.6
Cephalopelvic disproportion	17.2	13.2	13.2	14.0	13.7	13.3	12.2	18.3	19.4	12.8
Fetal distress[4]	39.2	30.4	27.8	40.3	26.7	34.3	35.3	41.1	38.5	48.8
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	24.0	11.1	7.9	19.3	24.4	18.8	18.3	27.2	29.7	15.4
Electronic fetal monitoring	842.0	798.2	785.6	869.1	867.6	805.2	829.2	853.7	859.1	851.3
Induction of labor	198.8	131.6	124.2	159.8	184.6	127.6	180.9	215.8	235.6	164.6
Ultrasound	670.0	583.5	562.4	683.6	601.5	607.1	658.1	692.0	716.9	608.6
Stimulation of labor	179.5	166.4	160.1	212.9	171.5	175.4	164.2	182.8	187.3	164.6

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Texas does not report this risk factor.
[4] Texas does not report this complication.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. See Technical notes.

Table 29. Number of live births by smoking status of mother, percent smokers, and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to age and race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000

Smoking status, smoking measure, and race of mother	Age of mother									
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
	Number									
All races[1]										
Total	3,526,855	7,623	413,527	138,295	275,232	895,023	947,735	801,638	383,299	78,010
Smoker	425,099	532	72,829	20,555	52,274	148,732	98,175	63,222	34,296	7,313
Nonsmoker	3,063,520	6,977	336,354	116,278	220,076	737,135	839,587	729,422	344,427	69,618
Not stated	38,236	114	4,344	1,462	2,882	9,156	9,973	8,994	4,576	1,079
White										
Total	2,784,367	3,682	286,121	90,667	195,454	669,246	761,551	665,468	315,298	63,001
Smoker	380,977	408	62,481	17,438	45,043	126,847	83,995	53,386	28,102	5,758
Nonsmoker	2,372,968	3,202	220,564	72,247	148,317	535,437	669,525	604,571	283,342	56,327
Not stated	30,422	72	3,076	982	2,094	6,962	8,031	7,511	3,854	916
Black										
Total	587,552	3,701	113,548	42,852	70,696	192,324	133,719	88,342	45,599	10,319
Smoker	52,848	97	8,117	2,376	5,741	18,024	11,611	8,248	5,395	1,356
Nonsmoker	529,570	3,574	104,442	40,107	64,336	172,655	120,949	79,280	39,806	8,864
Not stated	5,134	30	989	369	620	1,645	1,159	814	398	99
	Percent									
Smoker[1]	12.2	7.1	17.8	15.0	19.2	16.8	10.5	8.0	9.1	9.5
White	13.2	11.3	22.1	19.4	23.3	19.2	11.1	8.1	9.0	9.3
Black	9.1	2.6	7.2	5.6	8.2	9.5	8.8	9.4	11.9	13.3
	Percent distribution[2]									
All races[1]										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	30.3	47.9	37.8	42.0	36.2	30.9	27.7	26.9	26.1	24.6
6-10 cigarettes	41.5	40.5	42.2	40.9	42.8	42.7	41.2	40.1	39.0	38.1
11-15 cigarettes	6.0	*	4.4	4.0	4.6	5.4	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.3
16-20 cigarettes	19.1	7.3	13.9	11.8	14.8	18.4	20.9	21.7	22.7	23.6
21-30 cigarettes	2.2	*	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.2	4.3
31-40 cigarettes	0.8	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0
41 cigarettes or more	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
White										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	27.1	42.8	34.2	38.0	32.7	27.4	25.0	24.2	23.2	21.2
6-10 cigarettes	42.3	45.7	44.1	43.3	44.4	43.9	41.6	40.1	38.6	37.1
11-15 cigarettes	6.6	*	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.9	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.3
16-20 cigarettes	20.6	6.9	15.1	12.9	16.0	20.0	22.4	23.3	24.7	26.0
21-30 cigarettes	2.4	*	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.6	4.9
31-40 cigarettes	0.8	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.3
41 cigarettes or more	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
Black										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	48.7	73.2	61.4	65.3	59.8	52.6	44.4	41.8	39.5	37.4
6-10 cigarettes	36.6	*	29.5	26.8	30.6	35.0	39.1	40.4	40.4	41.7
11-15 cigarettes	2.8	*	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.2
16-20 cigarettes	10.4	*	6.5	5.7	6.9	8.9	11.8	12.7	14.0	14.7
21-30 cigarettes	0.9	*	0.6	*	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.1
31-40 cigarettes	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	*
41 cigarettes or more	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Excludes data for Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not report average number of cigarettes smoked per day in standard categories.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 30. Number of live births by smoking status of mother and percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States, and the District of Columbia, 2000

Origin of mother	Smoking status				Age of mother									
							15-19 years							
	Total births	Smoker	Non-smoker	Not stated	All ages	Under 15 years	Total	15-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
All origins [1]	3,526,855	425,099	3,063,520	38,236	12.2	7.1	17.8	15.0	19.2	16.8	10.5	8.0	9.1	9.5
Hispanic	557,763	19,232	533,417	5,114	3.5	2.7	4.3	3.8	4.6	3.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.9
Mexican	356,282	8,552	344,151	3,579	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.0
Puerto Rican	56,054	5,724	49,727	603	10.3	*	10.0	8.5	10.8	11.9	9.9	8.8	9.3	9.8
Cuban	12,694	418	12,241	35	3.3	*	5.5	*	6.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	3.7	*
Central and South American	88,208	1,291	86,417	500	1.5	*	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	44,525	3,247	40,881	397	7.4	*	8.6	7.7	9.2	8.2	6.5	5.6	6.7	7.5
Non-Hispanic [2]	2,929,403	400,065	2,499,010	30,328	13.8	8.6	21.6	18.8	23.0	19.9	11.8	8.6	9.7	10.2
White	2,191,416	337,614	1,830,708	23,094	15.6	20.6	30.2	28.8	30.8	24.3	13.1	8.9	9.8	10.1
Black	570,511	51,920	513,753	4,838	9.2	2.7	7.3	5.6	8.2	9.5	8.9	9.6	12.1	13.5

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes origin not stated.

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race. See Technical notes.

Table 31. Number of live births, percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, and percent distribution of average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to educational attainment and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States, and the District of Columbia, 2000

Smoking measure, and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not Stated
	All births						
All races[1]	3,526,855	171,195	538,888	1,122,184	767,854	873,758	53,176
White, total	2,764,367	148,729	383,289	843,661	603,046	747,798	37,844
White, non-Hispanic	2,191,416	38,116	235,524	677,480	526,330	694,868	19,065
Black, total	587,562	15,199	134,666	229,206	130,988	86,796	10,897
Black, non-Hispanic	570,511	13,838	130,906	223,124	127,702	85,104	9,837
Hispanic[2]	567,763	111,740	148,309	183,746	73,625	45,588	14,758
	Percent						
Smoker	12.2	9.8	25.2	16.4	9.1	2.0	11.4
White, total	13.2	9.8	28.6	18.9	10.2	2.1	11.9
White, non- Hispanic	15.6	32.4	42.6	22.4	11.1	2.1	18.3
Black, total	9.1	10.3	16.7	8.8	5.2	1.6	11.8
Black, non-Hispanic	9.2	11.0	16.9	8.9	5.2	1.6	11.8
Hispanic[2]	3.5	2.0	5.5	3.7	2.9	1.0	3.2
	Percent distribution[3]						
All races[1]							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	71.8	66.1	71.6	71.3	73.5	77.9	74.0
11-20 cigarettes	25.1	28.9	25.0	25.8	24.0	20.1	22.9
21 cigarettes or more	3.1	5.0	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.0	3.2
White, total							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	69.5	64.1	68.3	69.1	71.8	77.1	72.0
11-20 cigarettes	27.2	30.6	27.9	27.7	25.5	20.8	24.6
21 cigarettes or more	3.3	5.3	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	3.4
White, non-Hispanic							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	68.6	60.5	67.0	68.5	71.4	76.9	70.4
11-20 cigarettes	27.9	33.6	29.0	28.2	25.9	21.0	26.1
21 cigarettes or more	3.4	5.9	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.1	3.5
Black, total							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	85.3	79.8	85.6	85.4	86.0	86.8	80.0
11-20 cigarettes	13.2	17.1	12.9	13.2	12.5	12.4	17.1
21 cigarettes or more	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	*	2.9
Black, non-Hispanic							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	85.3	79.6	85.6	85.4	86.1	86.7	81.1
11-20 cigarettes	13.2	17.5	13.0	13.2	12.4	12.5	16.2
21 cigarettes or more	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	*	2.6
Hispanic[2]							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	85.5	85.8	86.2	84.7	84.3	85.6	87.0
11-20 cigarettes	13.2	12.6	12.3	14.4	14.4	12.5	11.8
21 cigarettes or more	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[3] Excludes data for Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not report average number of cigarettes smoked per day in standard categories.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 32. Percent low birthweight by smoking status, age, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States, and the District of Columbia, 2000

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Smoking status and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races [1]										
Total	7.8	14.4	9.6	10.6	9.4	7.9	6.9	7.0	8.5	10.6
Smoker	11.9	13.3	11.4	11.9	11.1	10.5	11.2	13.2	16.9	20.2
Nonsmoker	7.2	14.3	9.5	10.3	9.0	7.3	6.4	6.5	7.6	9.6
Not stated	9.5	21.1	11.6	12.8	11.1	10.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	13.1
White, total										
Total	6.7	12.1	8.3	8.9	8.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	7.5	9.5
Smoker	10.7	12.3	10.7	11.4	10.4	9.6	10.0	11.4	14.9	16.9
Nonsmoker	6.1	11.9	7.5	8.2	7.2	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.7	8.7
Not stated	8.7	*	10.5	11.3	10.1	9.1	7.6	7.5	9.7	12.3
White, non-Hispanic										
Total	6.7	12.3	8.3	8.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	6.2	7.4	9.4
Smoker	10.6	12.9	10.6	11.4	10.4	9.5	9.9	11.4	14.7	16.5
Nonsmoker	5.9	11.7	7.3	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.5	8.5
Not stated	8.5	*	10.5	12.1	9.9	9.1	7.5	7.2	9.9	12.6
Black, total										
Total	13.1	16.8	13.9	14.2	13.6	12.3	12.0	13.3	15.5	18.2
Smoker	20.4	*	17.0	16.2	17.3	17.0	19.7	24.7	28.3	33.8
Nonsmoker	12.3	16.7	13.6	14.1	13.3	11.8	11.3	12.1	13.7	15.8
Not stated	15.1	*	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.8	13.0	14.2	22.4	*
Black, non-Hispanic										
Total	13.2	16.8	14.0	14.3	13.8	12.5	12.2	13.5	15.7	18.3
Smoker	20.5	*	17.0	16.1	17.4	17.1	19.8	24.9	28.5	34.0
Nonsmoker	12.5	16.7	13.7	14.2	13.4	11.9	11.4	12.2	13.9	15.9
Not stated	15.1	*	15.5	17.4	14.4	14.8	12.5	14.5	23.3	*
Hispanic [2]										
Total	6.8	12.1	8.2	8.9	7.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	8.2	10.1
Smoker	12.3	*	11.4	12.5	10.9	11.1	12.5	12.7	17.2	22.3
Nonsmoker	6.6	12.2	8.0	8.7	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.2	7.8	9.5
Not stated	9.4	*	10.8	11.1	10.6	9.4	8.1	9.3	9.9	11.8

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 33. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and percent of mothers beginning care in the first trimester and percent with late or no care, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began									
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			Not stated	Percent	
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care		1st trimester	Late or no care
All races[1]	4,058,814	3,284,256	2,544,788	739,468	512,730	152,698	108,069	44,629	109,130	83.2	3.9
Under 15 years	8,519	3,701	2,255	1,446	3,079	1,322	942	380	417	45.7	16.3
15-19 years	468,990	314,087	214,162	99,925	107,670	32,523	23,248	9,275	14,710	69.1	7.2
15 years	21,845	11,856	7,457	4,399	6,765	2,378	1,690	688	846	56.5	11.3
16 years	48,581	29,040	18,772	10,268	13,517	4,296	3,051	1,245	1,728	62.0	9.2
17 years	86,783	56,268	37,592	18,676	21,284	6,396	4,612	1,784	2,835	67.0	7.6
18 years	132,786	90,447	61,782	28,665	29,564	8,778	6,308	2,470	3,997	70.2	6.8
19 years	178,995	126,476	88,559	37,917	36,540	10,675	7,587	3,088	5,304	72.6	6.1
20-24 years	1,017,806	769,182	567,668	201,514	169,178	49,980	35,984	13,996	29,466	77.8	5.1
25-29 years	1,087,547	914,412	723,565	190,847	113,150	32,675	23,196	9,479	27,310	86.2	3.1
30-34 years	929,278	812,748	660,372	152,376	72,589	21,430	14,886	6,544	22,511	89.6	2.4
35-39 years	452,057	391,494	315,181	76,313	37,318	11,609	7,759	3,850	11,636	88.9	2.6
40 years and over	94,617	78,632	61,585	17,047	9,746	3,159	2,054	1,105	3,080	85.9	3.5
White, total	3,194,005	2,649,231	2,068,180	581,051	365,190	102,997	74,934	28,063	76,587	85.0	3.3
Under 15 years	4,439	2,136	1,346	790	1,466	637	458	179	200	50.4	15.0
15-19 years	333,013	230,966	158,017	72,949	71,452	21,073	15,452	5,621	9,522	71.4	6.5
15 years	13,487	7,861	4,980	2,881	3,785	1,370	982	388	471	60.4	10.5
16 years	32,499	20,353	13,259	7,094	8,407	2,677	1,927	750	1,062	64.7	8.5
17 years	60,800	40,918	27,495	13,423	13,915	4,120	3,058	1,062	1,847	69.4	7.0
18 years	95,390	66,877	45,794	21,083	20,130	5,732	4,223	1,509	2,651	72.1	6.2
19 years	130,837	94,957	66,489	28,468	25,215	7,174	5,262	1,912	3,491	74.6	5.6
20-24 years	772,811	597,936	442,937	154,999	120,501	33,950	25,072	8,878	20,424	79.5	4.5
25-29 years	874,180	748,425	595,860	152,565	83,461	22,857	16,608	6,249	19,437	87.6	2.7
30-34 years	764,708	680,141	555,527	124,614	53,706	14,537	10,440	4,097	16,324	90.9	1.9
35-39 years	368,711	325,096	263,570	61,526	27,388	7,783	5,434	2,349	8,444	90.2	2.2
40 years and over	76,143	64,531	50,923	13,608	7,216	2,160	1,470	690	2,236	87.3	[illegible]
White, non-Hispanic	2,362,968	2,049,290	1,631,590	417,700	213,187	52,982	38,354	14,628	47,509	88.5	2.3
Under 15 years	1,840	933	606	327	588	244	184	60	75	52.9	13.8
15-19 years	204,056	150,124	103,748	46,376	39,372	9,777	7,240	2,537	4,783	75.3	4.9
15 years	6,387	3,915	2,501	1,414	1,698	596	431	165	178	63.1	9.6
16 years	17,086	11,373	7,450	3,923	4,125	1,121	816	306	467	68.4	6.7
17 years	35,286	25,251	17,070	8,181	7,344	1,848	1,400	448	843	73.3	5.4
18 years	59,491	44,213	30,499	13,714	11,232	2,666	1,989	677	1,380	76.1	4.6
19 years	85,806	65,372	46,228	19,144	14,973	3,546	2,604	942	1,915	77.9	4.2
20-24 years	523,971	426,071	321,178	104,893	69,219	17,029	12,642	4,387	11,652	83.2	3.3
25-29 years	651,445	580,718	471,378	109,340	47,341	11,447	8,214	3,233	11,941	90.8	1.8
30-34 years	617,371	564,330	467,444	96,886	33,432	8,183	5,763	2,420	11,426	93.1	1.4
35-39 years	302,576	273,420	224,240	49,180	18,259	4,871	3,348	1,523	6,026	92.2	1.6
40 years and over	61,709	53,696	42,998	10,698	4,976	1,431	963	468	1,606	89.3	2.4
Black, total	622,598	444,508	330,801	113,707	114,189	39,814	25,273	14,541	24,087	74.3	6.7
Under 15 years	3,808	1,466	863	603	1,506	632	439	193	204	40.7	17.5
15-19 years	118,954	73,157	49,681	23,476	31,337	9,881	6,580	3,301	4,579	64.0	8.6
15 years	7,577	3,672	2,280	1,392	2,678	885	610	275	342	50.8	12.2
16 years	14,243	7,735	4,946	2,789	4,510	1,403	957	446	595	56.7	10.3
17 years	22,798	13,582	8,981	4,601	6,353	1,991	1,328	663	872	61.9	9.1
18 years	32,581	20,662	14,072	6,590	8,118	2,604	1,741	863	1,197	65.8	8.3
19 years	41,755	27,506	19,402	8,104	9,678	2,998	1,944	1,054	1,573	68.5	7.5
20-24 years	202,596	141,603	103,651	37,952	40,184	13,425	8,863	4,562	7,384	72.5	6.9
25-29 years	141,968	108,420	83,464	24,956	20,928	7,286	4,558	2,728	5,334	79.4	5.3
30-34 years	94,808	73,931	58,040	15,891	12,000	4,944	2,847	2,097	3,933	81.4	5.4
35-39 years	49,295	37,774	29,021	8,753	6,554	2,884	1,584	1,300	2,083	80.0	6.1
40 years and over	11,169	8,157	6,081	2,076	1,680	762	402	360	570	77.0	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and percent of mothers beginning care in the first trimester and percent with late or no care, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 –Con.

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began									
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			Not stated	Percent	
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care		1st trimester	Late or no care
Black, non-Hispanic	604,346	431,660	321,486	110,174	110,930	38,694	24,375	14,319	23,062	74.3	6.7
Under 15 years	3,736	1,430	837	593	1,484	623	430	193	199	40.4	17.6
15-19 years	116,019	71,351	48,456	22,895	30,599	9,634	6,383	3,251	4,435	63.9	8.6
15 years	7,397	3,588	2,227	1,361	2,609	867	597	270	333	50.8	12.3
16 years	13,895	7,539	4,819	2,720	4,409	1,372	929	443	575	58.6	10.3
17 years	22,228	13,237	8,754	4,483	6,202	1,942	1,289	653	847	61.9	9.1
18 years	31,737	20,113	13,701	6,412	7,936	2,522	1,676	846	1,166	65.8	8.2
19 years	40,762	26,874	18,955	7,919	9,443	2,931	1,892	1,039	1,514	68.5	7.5
20-24 years	197,190	137,928	101,047	36,881	39,106	13,059	8,578	4,481	7,097	72.6	6.9
25-29 years	137,545	105,126	80,990	24,136	20,265	7,079	4,392	2,687	5,075	79.4	5.3
30-34 years	91,477	71,452	56,192	15,260	11,528	4,773	2,704	2,069	3,724	81.4	5.4
35-39 years	47,577	36,481	28,075	8,406	6,321	2,789	1,502	1,287	1,986	80.0	6.1
40 years and over	10,802	7,892	5,889	2,003	1,627	737	386	351	546	77.0	7.2
Hispanic [2]	815,868	587,297	425,942	161,355	151,857	50,085	36,898	13,187	26,629	74.4	6.3
Under 15 years	2,638	1,227	756	471	888	399	283	116	124	46.8	15.9
15-19 years	129,469	81,202	54,592	26,610	32,298	11,385	8,325	3,060	4,584	65.0	9.1
15 years	7,187	3,990	2,518	1,472	2,126	790	563	227	281	57.8	11.4
16 years	15,588	9,094	5,885	3,209	4,339	1,576	1,136	440	579	60.6	10.5
17 years	25,648	15,769	10,532	5,237	6,621	2,280	1,672	608	978	63.9	9.2
18 years	36,064	22,785	15,390	7,395	8,930	3,117	2,283	834	1,232	65.4	8.9
19 years	44,982	29,564	20,267	9,297	10,282	3,622	2,671	951	1,514	68.0	8.3
20-24 years	247,552	170,890	121,054	49,836	51,298	17,001	12,541	4,460	8,363	71.4	7.1
25-29 years	218,167	163,936	121,372	42,564	35,937	11,422	8,452	2,970	6,872	77.6	5.4
30-34 years	141,493	110,744	83,677	27,067	20,228	6,323	4,717	1,606	4,198	80.7	4.6
35-39 years	62,993	49,091	37,068	12,023	9,032	2,872	2,094	778	1,998	80.5	4.7
40 years and over	13,556	10,207	7,423	2,784	2,176	683	486	197	490	78.1	5.2

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 34. Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence]

State	Percent beginning care in first trimester						Percent late [1] or no care					
		White		Black				White		Black		
	All races [2]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic [3]	All races [2]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic [3]
United States [4]	83.2	85.0	88.5	74.3	74.3	74.4	3.9	3.3	2.3	6.7	6.7	6.3
Alabama	82.8	88.1	89.6	72.0	72.0	55.8	3.7	2.6	1.9	6.1	6.1	18.2
Alaska	80.1	84.2	84.4	81.8	82.4	80.6	4.7	2.9	2.9	*	*	3.8
Arizona	76.5	77.0	87.1	74.1	73.8	65.4	6.8	6.7	2.8	6.0	6.1	11.1
Arkansas	79.7	82.6	83.9	69.1	69.1	66.9	5.0	4.1	3.4	8.0	8.0	11.6
California	84.5	84.5	89.9	81.9	82.0	80.7	3.1	3.1	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Colorado	80.7	81.0	87.8	75.2	75.2	65.4	4.6	4.5	2.5	6.6	6.6	9.1
Connecticut	89.4	90.6	93.0	81.8	82.6	79.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.6	3.6	3.9
Delaware	85.3	87.8	90.0	77.4	77.5	72.1	3.6	2.7	2.3	6.4	6.5	5.6
District of Columbia	75.3	85.5	90.4	70.2	70.3	76.0	7.6	3.6	3.0	9.6	9.6	5.7
Florida	83.7	86.8	89.1	73.6	73.5	81.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	5.9	5.9	4.5
Georgia	86.9	89.8	91.8	81.1	80.9	77.9	2.6	2.0	1.3	3.9	3.9	6.1
Hawaii	85.5	89.5	90.0	89.3	90.6	84.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	*	*	3.3
Idaho	80.9	81.2	83.5	74.0	73.6	66.1	3.9	3.8	3.0	*	*	8.6
Illinois	82.4	84.9	89.5	71.3	71.3	72.6	4.0	3.0	2.0	8.3	8.3	5.6
Indiana	80.8	82.3	83.8	68.5	68.5	62.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	7.3	7.3	9.6
Iowa	88.2	88.7	89.7	77.4	77.1	73.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	4.9	4.9	5.6
Kansas	86.9	87.6	90.6	79.1	79.1	68.7	2.8	2.5	1.7	5.5	5.5	7.9
Kentucky	86.8	87.6	88.0	78.6	78.6	68.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	4.5	4.5	9.8
Louisiana	83.3	90.5	90.7	73.6	73.6	85.3	3.5	1.6	1.5	6.2	6.2	3.9
Maine	88.7	89.0	89.0	75.9	77.9	80.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*
Maryland	86.4	90.8	92.1	77.7	77.7	79.1	3.2	1.9	1.6	5.7	5.7	4.2
Massachusetts	89.3	90.9	92.3	79.4	78.9	79.7	2.2	1.8	1.5	5.3	5.5	4.0
Michigan	84.2	87.2	88.8	70.1	70.0	71.7	3.7	2.8	2.4	8.0	8.1	6.3
Minnesota	84.8	87.3	88.7	67.5	67.5	64.7	2.9	2.3	1.9	8.1	8.0	7.6
Mississippi	81.3	88.8	89.2	72.4	72.4	75.2	3.9	2.1	1.9	6.0	6.0	8.9
Missouri	87.8	89.4	89.8	79.0	78.9	79.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	5.5	5.5	4.9
Montana	83.3	86.1	86.5	86.4	88.2	81.6	3.2	2.2	2.1	*	*	*
Nebraska	83.2	84.5	86.8	68.0	67.9	67.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	8.3	8.3	6.5
Nevada	74.4	75.0	84.3	65.9	65.6	60.6	8.5	8.4	4.3	12.0	12.1	14.8
New Hampshire	91.1	91.4	91.9	76.7	77.0	78.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
New Jersey	80.6	84.5	89.4	64.0	63.8	68.6	4.9	3.4	2.3	11.4	11.6	7.1
New Mexico	68.6	70.1	76.7	65.8	65.9	65.8	9.4	8.9	6.6	10.8	10.5	10.4
New York	80.9	84.3	88.2	71.4	71.2	72.9	4.8	3.7	2.7	8.2	8.4	6.5
North Carolina	84.6	87.7	91.0	75.9	75.9	68.4	3.3	2.5	1.6	5.6	5.6	7.6
North Dakota	86.3	88.8	89.3	78.0	78.5	72.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Ohio	86.4	88.4	88.8	75.3	75.3	75.2	3.9	2.9	2.8	9.7	9.6	6.8
Oklahoma	79.1	81.3	82.9	70.7	70.9	66.9	4.6	3.9	3.4	7.1	7.0	8.9
Oregon	81.3	81.6	84.3	76.2	76.2	69.0	3.8	3.7	3.1	5.2	5.2	6.8
Pennsylvania	85.4	87.6	88.5	72.6	72.7	73.4	3.3	2.6	2.4	7.8	7.9	5.7
Rhode Island	90.8	91.7	93.1	85.9	85.4	86.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.8	1.4
South Carolina	79.4	84.2	85.8	70.9	70.9	59.1	5.3	4.1	3.4	7.5	7.5	13.6
South Dakota	78.7	82.6	82.8	70.5	69.9	70.9	3.6	2.2	2.1	*	*	*
Tennessee	83.1	86.0	87.6	72.2	72.2	56.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	8.2	8.2	16.2
Texas	78.8	78.8	87.6	76.3	76.3	71.2	5.5	5.6	2.7	6.1	6.1	8.0
Utah	79.4	80.4	83.4	56.6	56.5	60.3	4.7	4.3	3.4	15.9	16.3	10.2
Vermont	88.5	88.6	88.8	74.2	73.3	84.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	*	*	*
Virginia	85.2	88.2	90.1	76.0	76.0	71.9	3.3	2.5	1.9	5.7	5.7	7.1
Washington	82.6	83.4	85.9	74.8	74.9	71.0	3.3	3.0	2.5	5.5	5.5	5.7
West Virginia	86.1	86.7	86.8	70.2	70.3	71.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	6.0	6.1	*
Wisconsin	84.2	86.5	88.0	69.9	69.9	68.6	3.3	2.7	2.3	7.9	7.9	7.6
Wyoming	82.7	83.4	84.4	73.7	73.2	74.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	*	*	6.2
Puerto Rico	78.1	78.9	---	68.3	---	---	3.4	3.1	---	6.1	---	---
Virgin Islands	63.8	61.4	80.5	63.9	63.3	60.2	10.4	12.2	*	9.9	9.9	11.3
Guam	62.6	87.6	87.9	80.6	81.8	80.5	13.1	*	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	24.8	*	---	*	---	---	29.4	*	---	*	---	---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

--- Data not available.

[1] Care beginning in 3rd trimester.

[2] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[3] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[4] Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Data on prenatal care are not available for American Samoa. Data on month prenatal care began for the Northern Marianas are substantially incomplete; see Table I in the Technical notes.

Table 35. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and median number of visits, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Number of prenatal visits and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began							
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			Not stated
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care	
All races [1]	4,058,814	3,284,256	2,544,788	739,468	512,730	152,698	108,069	44,629	109,130
No visits	44,680	31	25	6	7	44,642	13	44,629	...
1-2 visits	41,978	10,447	7,034	3,413	9,575	19,668	19,668	...	2,288
3-4 visits	86,503	25,361	14,813	10,548	30,907	27,490	27,490	...	2,745
5-6 visits	183,606	78,454	46,192	32,262	74,393	26,761	26,761	...	3,998
7-8 visits	336,640	206,390	128,012	78,378	109,739	15,530	15,530	...	4,981
9-10 visits	770,601	613,243	417,100	196,143	139,838	8,821	8,821	...	8,699
11-12 visits	1,050,357	961,091	748,478	212,613	79,314	3,733	3,733	...	6,219
13-14 visits	661,168	626,625	522,431	104,194	29,301	1,814	1,814	...	3,428
15-16 visits	475,251	452,689	394,105	58,584	19,167	1,071	1,071	...	2,324
17-18 visits	106,623	102,257	88,351	13,906	3,552	248	248	...	566
19 visits or more	153,098	145,549	129,207	16,342	6,188	456	456	...	905
Not stated	148,309	62,119	49,040	13,079	10,749	2,464	2,464	...	72,977
Median number of visits	12.3	12.6	12.8	11.5	9.5	5.4	5.4	...	10.3
White, total	3,194,005	2,649,231	2,068,180	581,051	365,190	102,997	74,934	28,063	76,587
No visits	28,103	24	20	4	6	28,073	10	28,063	...
1-2 visits	26,909	7,023	4,731	2,292	5,636	12,929	12,929	...	1,321
3-4 visits	57,018	16,848	9,908	6,940	19,762	18,615	18,615	...	1,793
5-6 visits	128,252	56,296	33,177	23,119	50,466	18,779	18,779	...	2,711
7-8 visits	252,092	159,002	99,463	59,539	78,373	11,093	11,093	...	3,624
9-10 visits	597,667	483,929	331,431	152,498	101,044	6,344	6,344	...	6,350
11-12 visits	855,108	788,061	616,976	171,085	59,443	2,820	2,820	...	4,784
13-14 visits	546,381	520,085	434,754	85,331	22,234	1,361	1,361	...	2,701
15-16 visits	385,916	369,271	322,208	47,063	14,095	815	815	...	1,735
17-18 visits	87,527	84,308	73,206	11,102	2,614	184	184	...	421
19 visits or more	123,123	117,864	105,352	12,512	4,272	336	336	...	651
Not stated	105,909	46,520	36,954	9,566	7,245	1,648	1,648	...	50,496
Median number of visits	12.3	12.6	12.8	11.6	9.7	5.5	5.5	...	10.4
White, non-Hispanic	2,362,968	2,049,290	1,631,590	417,700	213,187	52,982	38,354	14,628	47,509
No visits	14,650	16	12	4	3	14,631	3	14,628	...
1-2 visits	13,794	3,952	2,740	1,212	2,801	6,295	6,295	...	746
3-4 visits	30,343	10,044	6,084	3,960	10,395	8,906	8,906	...	998
5-6 visits	75,254	37,121	22,797	14,324	27,251	9,292	9,292	...	1,590
7-8 visits	167,184	114,426	73,894	40,532	44,478	5,942	5,942	...	2,338
9-10 visits	424,953	358,050	252,157	105,893	59,005	3,511	3,511	...	4,387
11-12 visits	672,104	628,436	499,601	128,835	38,330	1,811	1,811	...	3,527
13-14 visits	437,675	419,739	353,484	66,255	14,937	914	914	...	2,085
15-16 visits	295,607	285,671	251,947	33,724	8,116	505	505	...	1,315
17-18 visits	69,895	67,633	59,035	8,598	1,817	130	130	...	315
19 visits or more	98,368	94,898	85,596	9,302	2,742	237	237	...	491
Not stated	63,141	29,304	24,243	5,061	3,312	808	808	...	29,717
Median number of visits	12.5	12.7	12.9	11.9	9.9	5.7	5.7	...	10.6
Black, total	622,598	444,508	330,801	113,707	114,189	39,814	25,273	14,541	24,087
No visits	14,548	6	5	1	...	14,542	1	14,541	...
1-2 visits	12,236	2,792	1,875	917	3,316	5,306	5,306	...	822
3-4 visits	23,377	6,858	3,970	2,888	8,921	6,829	6,829	...	769
5-6 visits	42,083	16,638	9,814	6,824	18,497	5,989	5,989	...	959
7-8 visits	60,955	32,950	19,716	13,234	23,680	3,330	3,330	...	995
9-10 visits	124,727	91,348	60,034	31,314	29,789	1,869	1,869	...	1,721
11-12 visits	131,487	114,855	86,150	28,705	14,975	656	656	...	1,001
13-14 visits	77,906	71,603	58,473	13,130	5,446	329	329	...	528
15-16 visits	64,859	60,079	51,545	8,534	4,155	191	191	...	434
17-18 visits	13,864	12,942	10,783	2,159	759	54	54	...	109
19 visits or more	23,758	21,803	18,694	3,109	1,653	97	97	...	205
Not stated	32,796	12,634	9,742	2,892	2,996	622	622	...	16,544
Median number of visits	11.8	12.4	12.7	11.0	9.1	5.1	5.1	...	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and median number of visits, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 –Con.

Number of prenatal visits and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began							Not stated
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care	
Black, non-Hispanic	604,346	431,660	321,486	110,174	110,930	38,694	24,375	14,319	23,062
No visits	14,325	5	4	1	...	14,320	1	14,319	...
1-2 visits	11,921	2,731	1,842	889	3,238	5,155	5,155	...	797
3-4 visits	22,707	6,645	3,849	2,796	8,719	6,615	6,615	...	728
5-6 visits	40,951	16,208	9,567	6,641	18,037	5,786	5,786	...	920
7-8 visits	58,969	31,882	19,092	12,790	22,993	3,153	3,153	...	941
9-10 visits	119,916	87,769	57,578	30,191	28,793	1,768	1,768	...	1,586
11-12 visits	127,471	111,388	83,575	27,813	14,498	634	634	...	951
13-14 visits	75,872	69,767	57,055	12,712	5,284	320	320	...	501
15-16 visits	63,579	58,909	50,562	8,347	4,065	185	185	...	420
17-18 visits	13,572	12,673	10,568	2,105	740	54	54	...	105
19 visits or more	23,319	21,401	18,341	3,060	1,628	94	94	...	196
Not stated	31,744	12,282	9,453	2,829	2,935	610	610	...	15,917
Median number of visits	11.7	12.4	12.7	11.0	9.1	5.0	5.0	...	9.5
Hispanic[2]	815,868	587,297	425,942	161,355	151,857	50,085	36,898	13,187	26,629
No visits	13,201	5	5	...	3	13,193	6	13,187	...
1-2 visits	13,185	3,083	1,990	1,093	2,861	6,694	6,694	...	547
3-4 visits	26,819	6,881	3,855	3,026	9,414	9,744	9,744	...	780
5-6 visits	52,960	19,030	10,272	8,758	23,267	9,575	9,575	...	1,088
7-8 visits	84,270	43,953	25,126	18,827	33,836	5,228	5,228	...	1,253
9-10 visits	171,698	124,710	78,319	46,391	42,134	2,894	2,894	...	1,960
11-12 visits	178,140	154,966	113,456	41,510	20,957	1,013	1,013	...	1,204
13-14 visits	105,811	97,557	78,897	18,660	7,247	452	452	...	555
15-16 visits	88,461	81,805	68,737	13,068	5,950	314	314	...	392
17-18 visits	17,196	16,256	13,817	2,439	789	54	54	...	97
19 visits or more	24,100	22,330	19,176	3,154	1,516	99	99	...	155
Not stated	40,027	16,721	12,292	4,429	3,883	825	825	...	18,598
Median number of visits	11.6	12.4	12.7	11.0	9.3	5.3	5.3	...	9.6

--- Category not applicable.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 36. Live births to mothers with selected obstetric procedures and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified procedure per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Obstetric procedure and race of mother	All births [1]	Obstetric procedure reported	Age of mother							Not stated [2]
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	
All races [3]										
Amniocentesis	4,058,814	96,698	24.0	6.4	8.1	10.6	19.4	95.9	139.6	32,914
Electronic fetal monitoring	4,058,814	3,389,707	842.0	854.5	849.0	844.4	836.5	824.9	810.5	32,914
Induction of labor	4,058,814	800,448	198.8	187.0	198.0	206.3	200.8	192.4	192.0	32,914
Stimulation of labor	4,058,814	722,613	179.5	194.5	186.5	181.5	174.0	160.7	148.8	32,914
Tocolysis	4,058,814	91,083	22.6	24.7	23.5	22.6	21.4	21.0	21.1	32,914
Ultrasound	4,058,814	2,697,525	670.0	637.6	656.0	675.9	686.5	686.1	678.7	32,914
White										
Amniocentesis	3,194,005	79,628	25.1	6.2	7.9	10.4	19.8	99.4	148.2	25,290
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,194,005	2,671,777	843.2	853.7	849.3	846.7	839.4	826.9	809.9	25,290
Induction of labor	3,194,005	664,541	209.7	197.7	210.1	217.5	210.6	201.7	199.9	25,290
Stimulation of labor	3,194,005	576,815	182.0	200.8	191.0	183.5	175.4	162.8	150.6	25,290
Tocolysis	3,194,005	71,458	22.6	25.2	23.4	22.7	21.4	20.8	20.9	25,290
Ultrasound	3,194,005	2,163,755	682.8	654.9	670.8	686.4	696.2	696.0	689.7	25,290
Black										
Amniocentesis	622,598	9,571	15.5	7.1	9.0	11.8	16.6	56.3	81.7	3,654
Electronic fetal monitoring	622,598	526,533	850.7	862.4	855.6	847.6	840.8	833.4	832.5	3,654
Induction of labor	622,598	101,431	163.9	161.9	162.2	167.4	165.4	160.2	174.0	3,654
Stimulation of labor	622,598	102,072	164.9	180.0	171.0	162.9	152.7	139.0	131.6	3,654
Tocolysis	622,598	14,558	23.5	22.9	23.7	23.6	24.0	23.3	23.5	3,654
Ultrasound	622,598	377,960	610.7	592.9	603.9	621.3	623.5	626.5	613.3	3,654

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified obstetric procedures.
[2] No response reported for the obstetric procedures item.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 37. Live births to mothers with selected complications of labor and/or delivery and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified complication per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Complication and race of mother	All births [1]	Complication reported	Age of mother: All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated [2]
All races [3]										
Febrile	4,058,814	64,055	16.0	19.3	16.5	16.3	15.3	12.7	11.6	46,146
Meconium, moderate/heavy	4,058,814	216,241	53.9	58.4	55.3	52.4	51.4	53.1	57.0	46,146
Premature rupture of membrane	4,058,814	98,766	24.6	25.5	23.7	23.8	25.0	25.9	28.6	46,146
Abruptio placenta	4,058,814	22,038	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.8	8.0	46,146
Placenta previa	4,058,814	12,951	3.2	1.1	1.8	2.9	4.2	6.1	9.1	46,146
Other excessive bleeding	4,058,814	25,250	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	9.3	46,146
Seizures during labor	4,058,814	1,576	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	46,146
Precipitous labor	4,058,814	78,533	19.6	13.8	18.4	19.5	21.6	23.0	23.2	46,146
Prolonged labor	4,058,814	31,465	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.2	8.1	46,146
Dysfunctional labor	4,058,814	113,123	28.2	27.1	26.6	28.3	28.9	29.9	33.7	46,146
Breech/Malpresentation	4,058,814	155,580	38.8	29.3	31.8	38.2	44.6	49.9	57.4	46,146
Cephalopelvic disproportion	4,058,814	69,099	17.2	16.8	15.7	17.9	18.0	17.6	18.2	46,146
Cord prolapse	4,058,814	7,712	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	46,146
Anesthetic complication [4]	3,695,400	2,395	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	48,766
Fetal distress [4]	3,695,400	142,824	39.2	42.2	38.2	37.1	38.8	41.5	49.8	48,766
White										
Febrile	3,194,005	48,582	15.4	18.6	16.3	15.8	14.6	12.0	11.2	36,361
Meconium, moderate/heavy	3,194,005	158,439	50.2	54.2	51.5	49.0	48.2	50.0	53.6	36,361
Premature rupture of membrane	3,194,005	74,711	23.7	23.3	22.5	23.2	24.3	25.4	27.6	36,361
Abruptio placenta	3,194,005	16,882	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.7	36,361
Placenta previa	3,194,005	10,143	3.2	1.1	1.8	2.9	4.1	6.0	8.7	36,361
Other excessive bleeding	3,194,005	20,313	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.9	9.2	36,361
Seizures during labor	3,194,005	1,066	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	36,361
Precipitous labor	3,194,005	60,880	19.3	12.7	17.6	19.0	21.6	23.7	23.2	36,361
Prolonged labor	3,194,005	25,584	8.1	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.5	8.3	36,361
Dysfunctional labor	3,194,005	89,071	28.2	27.1	27.1	28.4	28.6	29.4	33.4	36,361
Breech/Malpresentation	3,194,005	128,221	40.6	31.7	33.4	39.8	46.0	51.0	58.1	36,361
Cephalopelvic disproportion	3,194,005	56,296	17.8	17.7	16.7	18.6	18.1	17.7	18.5	36,361
Cord prolapse	3,194,005	6,056	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.9	36,361
Anesthetic complication [4]	2,884,453	1,949	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	38,556
Fetal distress [4]	2,884,453	106,603	37.5	40.4	38.3	36.7	37.2	39.6	48.1	38,556
Black										
Febrile	622,598	9,744	15.6	20.7	16.1	14.6	12.9	11.7	10.1	5,078
Meconium, moderate/heavy	622,598	44,566	72.2	74.1	69.5	70.6	74.8	75.9	81.3	5,078
Premature rupture of membrane	622,598	18,108	29.3	30.4	27.7	27.5	31.8	32.4	35.7	5,078
Abruptio placenta	622,598	4,150	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.9	8.7	9.1	5,078
Placenta previa	622,598	1,769	2.9	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.5	6.0	10.4	5,078
Other excessive bleeding	622,598	2,885	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.3	6.8	7.7	5,078
Seizures during labor	622,598	345	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	*	5,078
Precipitous labor	622,598	12,789	20.7	16.1	20.8	23.1	22.0	22.7	22.8	5,078
Prolonged labor	622,598	3,679	6.0	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.9	5,078
Dysfunctional labor	622,598	15,991	25.9	26.3	24.4	25.6	27.6	27.7	30.5	5,078
Breech/Malpresentation	622,598	18,956	30.7	22.9	25.7	31.6	38.5	47.6	54.7	5,078
Cephalopelvic disproportion	622,598	7,888	12.8	14.5	11.8	12.5	13.3	12.6	10.1	5,078
Cord prolapse	622,598	1,250	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.6	5,078
Anesthetic complication [4]	581,290	316	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	*	5,454
Fetal distress [4]	581,290	27,942	48.5	47.9	45.9	46.3	51.6	57.0	66.6	5,454

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified complication.

[2] No response reported for the complications item.

[3] Includes races other than white and black.

[4] Texas does not report this complication.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 38. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Place of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Physician			Midwife			Other	Unspecified
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife		
All races [1]									
Total	4,058,814	3,721,831	3,553,187	168,644	314,539	297,902	16,637	21,325	1,119
In hospital[2]	4,020,877	3,716,395	3,548,597	167,798	292,990	288,995	3,995	10,964	528
Not in hospital	37,635	5,294	4,459	835	21,467	8,829	12,638	10,328	546
Freestanding birthing center	10,738	1,988	1,459	529	8,385	5,504	2,881	363	2
Clinic or doctor's office	466	239	226	13	136	62	74	88	3
Residence	23,843	2,323	2,063	260	12,549	3,048	9,501	8,547	424
Other	2,588	744	711	33	397	215	182	1,330	117
Not specified	302	142	131	11	82	78	4	33	45
White, total									
Total	3,194,005	2,927,260	2,783,191	144,069	249,063	233,621	15,442	16,864	818
In hospital[2]	3,160,873	2,923,398	2,780,122	143,276	228,642	225,428	3,214	8,414	419
Not in hospital	32,879	3,743	2,959	784	20,343	8,118	12,225	8,428	365
Freestanding birthing center	9,761	1,623	1,100	523	7,801	5,030	2,771	336	1
Clinic or doctor's office	408	207	196	11	132	58	74	67	2
Residence	20,887	1,471	1,248	223	12,068	2,855	9,213	7,052	296
Other	1,823	442	415	27	342	175	167	973	66
Not specified	253	119	110	9	78	75	3	22	34
White, non-Hispanic									
Total	2,362,968	2,180,057	2,063,545	116,512	170,183	157,475	12,708	12,158	570
In hospital[2]	2,335,140	2,176,707	2,060,952	115,755	152,853	150,402	2,451	5,236	344
Not in hospital	27,662	3,278	2,527	751	17,263	7,008	10,255	6,908	213
Freestanding birthing center	7,751	1,552	1,041	511	5,910	4,285	1,625	288	1
Clinic or doctor's office	377	194	183	11	119	53	66	62	2
Residence	18,285	1,214	1,004	210	10,971	2,555	8,416	5,915	185
Other	1,249	318	299	19	263	115	148	643	25
Not specified	166	72	66	6	67	65	2	14	13
Black, total									
Total	622,598	573,566	555,453	18,113	45,651	44,916	735	3,155	226
In hospital[2]	619,050	572,222	554,154	18,068	44,979	44,421	558	1,769	80
Not in hospital	3,510	1,325	1,282	43	670	494	176	1,378	137
Freestanding birthing center	739	330	324	6	398	335	63	10	1
Clinic or doctor's office	20	16	15	1	3	3	-	1	-
Residence	2,205	722	692	30	239	131	108	1,149	95
Other	546	257	251	6	30	25	5	218	41
Not specified	38	19	17	2	2	1	1	8	9
Black, non-Hispanic									
Total	604,346	558,090	540,791	17,299	42,980	42,270	710	3,063	213
In hospital[2]	600,942	556,777	539,522	17,255	42,359	41,812	547	1,730	76
Not in hospital	3,374	1,299	1,257	42	619	457	162	1,325	131
Freestanding birthing center	716	330	324	6	375	317	58	10	1
Clinic or doctor's office	19	15	14	1	3	3	-	1	-
Residence	2,115	702	673	29	213	114	99	1,108	92
Other	524	252	246	6	28	23	5	206	38
Not specified	30	14	12	2	2	1	1	8	6
Hispanic [3]									
Total	815,868	733,531	706,936	26,595	77,945	75,420	2,525	4,253	139
In hospital[2]	811,487	733,095	706,531	26,564	75,226	74,488	738	3,117	49
Not in hospital	4,364	426	396	30	2,717	930	1,787	1,132	89
Freestanding birthing center	1,969	65	54	11	1,858	718	1,140	46	-
Clinic or doctor's office	31	13	13	-	12	5	7	6	-
Residence	1,851	228	216	12	775	152	623	792	56
Other	513	120	113	7	72	55	17	288	33
Not specified	17	10	9	1	2	2	-	4	1

- Quantity zero.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

[3] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 39. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989-2000

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean [3]
	All births	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not stated	Total [1]	Primary [2]	
		Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat				
All races [4]										
2000	4,058,814	3,108,188	89,978	923,991	577,638	346,353	26,635	22.9	16.1	20.6
1999	3,959,417	3,063,870	97,680	862,086	542,080	320,006	33,461	22.0	15.5	23.4
1998	3,941,553	3,078,537	106,903	825,870	519,975	305,895	37,146	21.2	14.9	26.3
1997	3,880,894	3,046,621	112,145	799,033	502,526	296,507	35,240	20.8	14.6	27.4
1996	3,891,494	3,061,092	116,045	797,119	503,724	293,395	33,283	20.7	14.6	28.3
1995	3,899,589	3,063,724	112,439	806,722	510,104	296,618	29,143	20.8	14.7	27.5
1994	3,952,767	3,087,576	110,341	830,517	520,647	309,870	34,674	21.2	14.9	26.3
1993	4,000,240	3,098,796	103,581	861,987	539,251	322,736	39,457	21.8	15.3	24.3
1992	4,065,014	3,100,710	97,549	888,622	554,662	333,960	75,682	22.3	15.6	22.6
1991	4,110,907	3,100,891	90,690	905,077	569,195	335,882	104,939	22.6	15.9	21.3
1990 [5]	4,110,563	3,111,421	84,299	914,096	575,066	339,030	85,046	22.7	16.0	19.9
1989 [6]	3,798,734	2,793,463	71,019	826,955	521,873	305,082	178,316	22.8	16.1	18.9
White, total										
2000	3,194,005	2,449,264	70,414	723,209	449,161	274,048	21,532	22.8	15.9	20.4
1999	3,132,501	2,426,092	77,158	678,952	424,148	254,804	27,457	21.9	15.3	23.2
1998	3,118,727	2,440,113	86,495	649,987	406,439	243,548	28,627	21.0	14.7	26.2
1997	3,072,640	2,415,236	89,522	630,613	393,603	237,010	26,791	20.7	14.5	27.4
1996	3,093,057	2,434,079	93,783	631,409	395,851	235,558	27,569	20.6	14.5	28.5
1995	3,098,885	2,435,191	90,940	639,818	401,098	238,720	23,876	20.8	14.6	27.6
1994	3,121,004	2,435,965	86,471	656,400	407,946	248,454	28,639	21.2	14.8	26.3
1993	3,149,833	2,435,229	82,995	682,355	423,540	258,815	32,249	21.9	15.3	24.3
1992	3,201,678	2,434,959	77,977	705,841	437,398	268,443	60,878	22.5	15.7	22.5
1991	3,241,273	2,434,900	72,584	723,088	452,534	270,554	83,285	22.9	16.1	21.1
1990 [5]	3,252,473	2,453,857	67,191	732,713	458,656	274,057	65,903	23.0	16.1	19.7
1989 [6]	3,022,537	2,212,843	56,851	667,114	418,177	248,937	142,580	23.2	16.2	18.6
White, non-Hispanic										
2000	2,362,968	1,804,550	52,912	540,794	342,732	198,062	17,624	23.1	16.4	21.1
1999	2,346,450	1,810,682	59,480	514,051	327,106	186,945	21,717	22.1	15.7	24.1
1998	2,361,462	1,842,420	67,787	495,550	315,138	180,412	23,492	21.2	15.1	27.3
1997	[illegible]	1,829,213	70,284	481,982	305,605	176,377	22,166	20.9	14.8	28.5
1996	[illegible]	1,851,058	73,973	485,530	308,482	177,048	22,401	20.8	14.8	29.5
1995	[illegible]	1,867,024	72,124	496,103	313,933	182,170	19,511	21.0	14.9	28.4
1994	[illegible]	1,896,609	71,507	518,021	324,236	193,785	24,225	21.5	15.1	27.0
1993	2,472,031	1,902,433	67,536	542,013	338,236	203,777	27,585	22.2	15.6	24.9
1992 [8]	2,527,207	1,916,414	63,828	566,788	352,470	214,318	44,005	22.8	16.0	22.9
1991 [8]	2,569,878	1,941,726	60,174	587,802	368,721	219,081	40,350	23.2	16.4	21.5
1990 [5, 9]	2,626,500	1,972,754	55,952	603,467	378,508	224,959	50,279	23.4	16.5	19.9
1989 [6, 10]	2,526,367	1,806,753	47,559	556,585	349,858	206,727	163,029	23.6	16.8	18.7
Black, total										
2000	622,598	468,497	14,362	150,401	94,767	55,634	3,700	24.3	17.3	20.5
1999	605,970	462,401	15,436	139,471	88,269	51,202	4,098	23.2	16.5	23.2
1998	609,902	470,088	17,062	135,727	86,438	49,289	4,087	22.4	16.0	25.7
1997	599,913	466,001	16,986	130,142	83,025	47,117	3,770	21.8	15.6	26.5
1996	594,781	462,378	16,866	128,357	82,646	45,711	4,046	21.7	15.6	27.0
1995	603,139	468,984	16,224	130,482	84,441	46,041	3,673	21.8	15.7	26.1
1994	636,391	493,879	16,970	138,067	88,636	49,431	4,445	21.8	15.7	25.6
1993	658,875	509,816	16,179	143,452	91,677	51,775	5,607	22.0	15.7	23.8
1992	673,633	514,929	15,382	146,480	93,165	53,315	12,224	22.1	15.7	22.4
1991	682,602	519,047	14,213	145,583	92,645	52,938	17,972	21.9	15.5	21.2
1990 [5]	679,236	516,581	13,496	146,472	93,476	52,996	16,183	22.1	15.7	20.3
1989 [6]	611,147	452,921	11,104	127,907	82,695	45,212	30,319	22.0	15.8	19.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989-2000 --Con.

Year and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean [3]
	All births	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not stated	Total [1]	Primary [2]	
		Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat				
Black, non-Hispanic										
2000	604,346	454,736	13,910	146,042	92,044	53,998	3,568	24.3	17.3	20.5
1999	588,981	449,580	14,999	135,508	85,898	49,610	3,893	23.2	16.5	23.2
1998	593,127	457,186	16,510	131,999	84,169	47,830	3,942	22.4	16.0	25.7
1997	581,431	451,744	16,353	126,138	80,599	45,539	3,549	21.8	15.6	26.4
1996	578,099	449,544	16,322	124,836	80,457	44,379	3,719	21.7	15.7	26.9
1995	587,781	457,104	15,721	127,171	82,395	44,776	3,506	21.8	15.7	26.0
1994	619,198	480,551	16,478	134,526	86,411	48,115	4,121	21.9	15.7	25.5
1993	641,273	496,333	15,675	139,702	89,315	50,387	5,238	22.0	15.7	23.7
1992 [8]	657,450	502,669	14,950	143,153	91,086	52,067	11,628	22.2	15.7	22.3
1991 [8]	666,758	507,522	13,847	142,417	90,664	51,753	16,819	21.9	15.5	21.1
1990 [5, 9]	661,701	503,720	13,157	142,838	91,175	51,663	15,143	22.1	15.7	20.3
1989 [6, 10]	611,269	440,310	10,726	125,290	81,177	44,113	45,669	22.2	15.9	19.6
Hispanic [7]										
2000	815,868	633,220	17,062	179,583	104,597	74,986	3,065	22.1	14.5	18.5
1999	764,339	599,118	16,915	161,036	94,433	66,603	4,185	21.2	14.0	20.3
1998	734,661	580,143	17,803	150,317	88,763	61,554	4,201	20.6	13.6	22.4
1997	709,767	563,114	17,942	142,907	84,410	58,497	3,746	20.2	13.4	23.5
1996	701,339	558,105	18,491	139,554	83,392	56,162	3,680	20.0	13.4	24.8
1995	679,768	539,731	17,398	136,640	82,662	53,978	3,397	20.2	13.7	24.4
1994	665,026	525,928	16,206	135,569	81,961	53,608	3,529	20.5	13.9	23.2
1993	654,418	514,493	14,586	136,279	82,576	53,703	3,646	20.9	14.2	21.4
1992 [8]	643,271	494,338	13,111	133,369	81,211	52,158	15,564	21.2	14.4	20.1
1991 [8]	623,085	472,126	11,615	129,752	80,228	49,524	21,207	21.6	14.8	19.0
1990 [5, 9]	595,073	458,242	10,395	122,969	76,027	46,942	13,862	21.2	14.5	18.1
1989 [6, 10]	532,249	385,462	8,549	105,268	64,905	40,363	41,519	21.5	14.7	17.5

---

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2] Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[5] Excludes data for Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery on the birth certificate.
[6] Excludes data for Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery on the birth certificate.
[7] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.
[8] Excludes data for New Hampshire which did not report Hispanic origin.
[9] Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma which did not report Hispanic origin.
[10] Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 40. Live births by method of delivery, and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean [3]
	All births	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not stated	Total [1]	Primary [2]	
		Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat				
All races [4]	4,058,814	3,108,188	89,978	923,991	577,638	346,353	26,635	22.9	16.1	20.6
Under 20 years	477,509	400,130	2,678	74,587	66,048	8,539	2,792	15.7	14.2	23.9
20-24 years	1,017,806	821,844	17,300	189,595	130,169	59,426	6,367	18.7	13.9	22.5
25-29 years	1,087,547	836,437	25,199	243,911	151,334	92,577	7,199	22.6	15.7	21.4
30-34 years	929,278	680,240	27,102	242,681	136,977	105,704	6,357	26.3	17.3	20.4
35-39 years	452,057	309,497	14,819	139,355	73,647	65,708	3,205	31.0	20.0	18.4
40-54 years	94,617	60,040	2,880	33,862	19,463	14,399	715	36.1	25.4	16.7
White, total	3,194,005	2,449,264	70,414	723,209	449,161	274,048	21,532	22.8	15.9	20.4
Under 20 years	337,452	284,027	1,660	51,455	45,835	5,620	1,970	15.3	14.0	22.8
20-24 years	772,811	626,600	12,306	141,294	97,940	43,354	4,917	18.4	13.8	22.1
25-29 years	874,180	673,599	19,599	194,617	120,879	73,738	5,964	22.4	15.6	21.0
30-34 years	764,708	561,739	22,139	197,555	110,817	86,738	5,414	26.0	17.0	20.3
35-39 years	368,711	254,469	12,311	111,559	58,428	53,131	2,683	30.5	19.4	18.8
40-54 years	76,143	48,830	2,387	26,729	15,262	11,467	584	35.4	24.7	17.3
White, non-Hispanic	2,362,968	1,804,550	52,912	540,794	342,732	198,062	17,624	23.1	16.4	21.1
Under 20 years	205,896	172,248	882	32,172	29,094	3,078	1,476	15.7	14.5	22.3
20-24 years	523,971	423,385	7,957	96,617	68,621	27,996	3,969	18.6	14.2	22.1
25-29 years	651,445	502,130	13,938	144,415	93,706	50,709	4,900	22.3	16.1	21.6
30-34 years	617,371	456,005	17,735	156,810	90,999	65,811	4,556	25.6	17.2	21.2
35-39 years	302,576	210,839	10,372	89,487	47,941	41,546	2,250	29.8	19.3	20.0
40-54 years	61,709	39,943	2,028	21,293	12,371	8,922	473	34.8	24.6	18.5
Black, total	622,598	468,497	14,362	150,401	94,767	55,634	3,700	24.3	17.3	20.5
Under 20 years	122,762	100,920	906	21,176	18,486	2,690	666	17.3	15.6	25.2
20-24 years	202,596	159,506	4,372	41,912	27,416	14,496	1,178	20.8	15.0	23.2
25-29 years	141,968	105,342	4,192	35,802	20,659	15,143	824	25.4	17.0	21.7
30-34 years	94,808	65,162	3,085	29,041	15,893	13,148	605	30.8	20.4	19.0
35-39 years	49,295	30,996	1,535	17,954	9,657	8,297	345	36.7	24.7	15.6
40-54 years	11,169	6,571	292	4,516	2,656	1,860	82	40.7	29.7	13.6
Black, non-Hispanic	604,346	454,736	13,910	146,042	92,044	53,998	3,568	24.3	17.3	20.5
Under 20 years	119,755	98,356	879	20,755	18,103	2,652	644	17.4	15.7	24.9
20-24 years	197,190	155,133	4,257	40,906	26,688	14,218	1,151	20.9	15.0	23.0
25-29 years	137,545	102,022	4,057	34,727	20,018	14,709	796	25.4	17.0	21.6
30-34 years	91,477	62,932	2,953	27,978	15,345	12,633	567	30.8	20.4	18.9
35-39 years	47,577	29,925	1,479	17,319	9,329	7,990	333	36.7	24.7	15.6
40-54 years	10,802	6,368	285	4,357	2,561	1,796	77	40.6	29.8	13.7
Hispanic [5]	815,868	633,220	17,062	179,583	104,597	74,986	3,065	22.1	14.5	18.5
Under 20 years	132,107	112,349	793	19,291	16,758	2,533	467	14.7	13.1	23.6
20-24 years	247,552	202,104	4,323	44,623	29,284	15,339	825	18.1	12.9	22.0
25-29 years	218,167	167,903	5,593	49,414	26,610	22,804	850	22.7	14.1	19.7
30-34 years	141,493	101,233	4,203	39,696	19,120	20,576	564	28.2	16.5	17.0
35-39 years	62,993	41,333	1,817	21,364	10,087	11,277	296	34.1	20.3	13.9
40-54 years	13,556	8,298	333	5,195	2,738	2,457	63	38.5	25.6	11.9

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2] Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[5] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 41. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence]

State	Cesarean delivery rate [1]						Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarean [2]					
	All races [3]	White		Black		Hispanic [4]	All races [3]	White		Black		Hispanic [4]
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic			Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	
United States [5]	22.9	22.8	23.1	24.3	24.3	22.1	20.6	20.4	21.1	20.5	20.5	18.5
Alabama	26.4	26.8	27.0	25.5	25.5	22.4	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.5	14.5	18.8
Alaska	17.0	19.0	19.4	23.3	24.4	18.3	29.7	24.3	22.8	*	*	*
Arizona	18.6	18.7	20.2	20.2	20.7	17.1	22.4	21.6	22.2	17.3	16.9	20.7
Arkansas	26.4	26.0	26.5	28.3	28.3	20.8	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.7	13.7	19.2
California	23.4	23.3	24.3	26.5	26.6	22.7	14.7	14.4	15.3	14.6	14.7	13.9
Colorado	18.3	18.3	18.9	20.2	20.4	16.9	29.0	29.1	27.5	27.5	27.2	32.1
Connecticut	21.8	21.9	22.4	22.0	22.3	19.8	25.3	25.1	24.9	25.1	23.5	25.2
Delaware	24.8	24.6	25.3	25.6	25.5	20.5	16.5	17.2	14.8	14.9	15.1	31.0
District of Columbia	22.6	21.7	25.2	23.0	23.1	15.7	21.5	20.7	*	21.6	21.4	*
Florida	25.0	25.3	24.3	24.5	24.4	27.6	15.3	14.9	16.3	16.2	16.2	12.1
Georgia	22.6	22.5	23.6	23.0	22.9	16.5	18.3	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.8	21.4
Hawaii	14.7	16.9	17.1	16.2	16.4	14.3	33.5	24.5	23.5	*	*	31.4
Idaho	18.3	18.3	18.1	*	*	19.5	30.0	29.8	29.8	*	*	30.0
Illinois	21.0	20.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	18.6	26.2	27.2	26.6	22.0	21.9	28.7
Indiana	21.6	21.5	21.7	21.9	21.9	20.0	20.7	20.3	19.9	23.0	23.1	25.7
Iowa	20.9	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.0	24.2	24.0	24.3	26.0	26.4	20.1
Kansas	22.3	22.2	22.6	25.3	25.3	19.5	18.9	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.0	20.0
Kentucky	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.2	21.7	17.2	16.9	16.7	19.4	19.5	28.2
Louisiana	26.6	27.2	27.2	26.0	26.0	28.2	9.7	7.5	7.5	12.5	12.5	*
Maine	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.2	24.0	28.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	*	*	*
Maryland	24.1	23.2	23.5	26.0	26.1	19.9	24.2	24.7	24.8	23.8	23.6	22.8
Massachusetts	23.7	24.0	24.5	23.5	24.2	20.5	25.0	24.4	24.1	28.3	29.1	27.1
Michigan	22.0	22.2	22.3	21.4	21.4	20.4	19.8	18.9	18.4	24.1	24.1	22.0
Minnesota	19.9	20.4	20.5	19.1	19.2	19.2	23.6	23.1	22.8	28.8	28.8	28.1
Mississippi	28.3	29.4	29.6	27.1	27.1	22.9	11.2	10.2	10.0	12.0	12.0	*
Missouri	22.5	22.6	22.8	21.1	21.1	21.4	23.4	22.9	22.8	26.5	26.4	25.6
Montana	19.0	18.7	18.8	*	*	18.0	27.7	28.6	28.6	*	*	*
Nebraska	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.0	18.6	19.3	24.6
Nevada	21.9	21.4	22.9	25.9	25.8	19.4	16.2	16.5	15.5	14.6	14.3	17.6
New Hampshire	21.1	21.1	21.1	23.6	23.4	22.0	28.6	28.6	28.7	*	*	*
New Jersey	27.5	27.4	27.6	28.4	28.1	27.2	26.8	25.4	25.1	30.9	32.1	25.5
New Mexico	17.2	17.6	18.5	18.3	18.7	17.0	29.9	28.3	27.9	*	*	28.6
New York	24.7	24.7	25.3	25.7	25.9	23.9	26.3	26.5	26.6	25.9	26.2	24.7
North Carolina	23.1	22.7	23.6	24.4	24.4	17.5	21.1	21.0	20.0	21.2	21.2	27.3
North Dakota	20.9	20.3	20.4	28.0	27.8	19.1	30.4	32.1	31.7	*	*	*
Ohio	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.2	29.5	29.2	29.2	31.3	31.4	29.4
Oklahoma	24.2	24.0	24.4	26.0	25.9	21.8	15.3	15.4	15.2	11.6	11.6	17.1
Oregon	19.5	19.3	19.6	21.4	21.4	18.3	26.8	26.5	25.1	27.2	28.0	32.1
Pennsylvania	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.5	20.2	27.4	26.8	26.8	30.6	30.8	26.2
Rhode Island	22.0	22.0	22.8	23.4	23.7	19.7	21.9	21.1	20.5	27.1	25.7	22.5
South Carolina	25.3	25.6	25.8	25.1	25.1	21.9	15.7	15.0	14.8	16.8	18.5	19.0
South Dakota	22.8	22.9	22.9	28.3	28.8	22.0	21.1	20.8	20.8	*	*	*
Tennessee	24.9	24.9	25.1	24.9	24.9	21.7	18.0	17.4	17.4	19.6	[illegible]	18.1
Texas	24.9	24.7	25.7	26.9	26.9	23.8	13.7	13.7	13.0	12.8	12.9	14.3
Utah	16.8	16.8	16.4	21.4	21.1	18.9	33.8	33.7	32.9	*	*	37.3
Vermont	17.3	17.3	17.4	*	*	*	41.5	41.5	41.5	*	*	*
Virginia	23.2	22.8	23.1	23.8	23.8	20.6	22.7	22.0	21.7	24.9	24.7	24.8
Washington	20.7	20.6	20.8	24.0	23.9	19.6	22.4	22.2	21.0	23.1	23.2	27.6
West Virginia	25.5	25.5	25.5	27.1	27.1	*	18.1	18.1	18.1	*	*	*
Wisconsin	17.5	18.0	18.0	15.1	15.1	16.6	29.2	28.5	28.1	33.1	33.0	33.9
Wyoming	19.4	19.2	19.0	*	*	21.1	21.6	21.5	22.2	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	39.1	39.3	---	37.2	---	---	5.9	5.9	---	6.6	---	---
Virgin Islands	23.1	28.9	38.7	21.5	20.7	25.7	13.3	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	18.0	20.4	20.2	*	*	*	23.4	*	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	20.4	*	---	*	---	---	*	*	---	*	---	---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

--- Data not available.

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.

[2] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

[3] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[4] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[5] Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Data on method of delivery for the Northern Marianas are substantially incomplete; see Table I in the Technical notes.

Table 42. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by selected maternal medical risk factors and complications of labor and/or delivery: United States, 2000

Medical risk factor and complication	All births to mothers with specified condition and/or procedure	Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean [3]
		Total [1]	Primary [2]	
Medical risk factors				
Anemia	95,754	22.9	16.2	25.8
Cardiac disease	21,174	27.1	19.7	24.0
Acute or chronic lung disease	47,435	26.2	19.0	24.4
Diabetes	117,289	38.4	27.6	15.1
Genital herpes [4]	33,707	34.3	28.1	28.3
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	53,613	37.0	31.4	19.8
Hemoglobinopathy	3,184	26.9	19.3	22.8
Hypertension, chronic	30,285	42.9	32.6	13.1
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	155,293	38.1	32.7	15.0
Eclampsia	12,315	48.8	43.9	12.4
Incompetent cervix	11,380	35.7	28.8	23.4
Renal disease	12,316	26.5	19.3	23.8
Rh sensitization [5]	27,024	22.7	16.0	25.5
Uterine bleeding [4]	23,952	32.7	25.8	21.2
Complications of labor and/or delivery				
Febrile	64,055	30.1	28.4	44.6
Meconium, moderate/heavy	216,241	21.2	18.5	42.7
Premature rupture of membrane	98,788	28.5	23.2	34.8
Abruptio placenta	22,038	60.5	55.9	13.5
Placenta previa	12,951	81.0	77.1	4.0
Other excessive bleeding	25,250	31.3	24.7	24.6
Seizures during labor	1,576	47.5	44.7	17.8
Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)	78,533	2.5	1.8	78.8
Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)	31,465	35.7	34.6	45.8
Dysfunctional labor	113,123	66.7	64.9	15.5
Breech/Malpresentation	155,580	85.0	83.3	4.6
Cephalopelvic disproportion	69,099	96.4	96.1	1.3
Cord prolapse	7,712	66.2	64.4	16.0
Anesthetic complication [4]	2,395	40.4	32.8	18.4
Fetal distress [4]	142,824	58.8	56.5	18.9

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in numerator.

[1] Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.

[2] Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.

[3] Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

[4] Texas does not report this risk factor or complication.

[5] Kansas does not report this risk factor.

Table 43. Live births by birthweight and percent very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Birthweight [1] and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Period of gestation [2]										
		Preterm					Term				Postterm	Not stated
		Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28-31 weeks	32-35 weeks	36 weeks	Total 37-41 weeks	37-39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	
	Number											
All races [3]	4,058,814	467,201	28,895	48,624	218,928	170,754	3,256,066	1,960,645	855,578	439,843	292,209	43,338
Less than 500 grams	5,952	5,739	5,450	269	16	4	9	7	2	-	3	201
500-999 grams	22,797	22,160	16,274	5,214	633	39	191	134	35	22	19	427
1,000-1,499 grams	29,218	27,120	3,819	15,539	7,193	569	1,502	1,066	287	149	224	372
1,500-1,999 grams	60,793	49,918	870	11,560	32,443	5,045	9,288	7,679	1,062	547	806	781
2,000-2,499 grams	188,270	96,434	664	4,206	62,311	29,253	84,513	69,589	10,042	4,882	5,229	2,094
2,500-2,999 grams	670,849	122,697	1,033	4,085	55,639	61,940	506,633	377,824	89,257	39,552	34,791	6,728
3,000-3,499 grams	1,510,314	93,871	-	4,958	38,816	50,097	1,294,006	816,513	324,990	152,503	107,779	14,658
3,500-3,999 grams	1,164,440	38,962	-	2,708	17,329	18,925	1,012,644	531,768	313,109	167,767	101,652	11,182
4,000-4,499 grams	340,384	7,732	-	-	3,738	3,994	294,629	133,214	99,380	62,035	34,558	3,465
4,500-4,999 grams	54,748	1,280	-	-	579	701	46,608	19,884	15,634	11,090	6,272	588
5,000 grams or more	6,208	209	-	-	99	110	5,123	2,382	1,569	1,172	779	97
Not stated	4,841	1,079	785	85	132	77	920	565	231	124	97	2,745
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	1.4	11.8	90.9	43.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5
Low birthweight [5]	7.6	43.2	96.3	75.8	46.9	20.5	2.9	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	9.5
	Number											
White, total	3,194,005	335,815	16,816	32,213	158,207	128,579	2,591,603	1,544,929	688,513	358,161	232,591	33,996
Less than 500 grams	3,265	3,135	2,974	146	11	4	3	2	1	-	-	127
500-999 grams	13,700	13,281	9,549	3,270	436	26	122	90	19	13	15	282
1,000-1,499 grams	19,344	17,947	2,324	10,367	4,885	371	1,002	724	168	110	153	242
1,500-1,999 grams	41,848	34,567	475	7,929	22,732	3,431	6,192	5,114	702	376	545	544
2,000-2,499 grams	130,661	68,622	399	2,662	44,848	20,713	57,075	47,175	6,660	3,240	3,517	1,447
2,500-2,999 grams	478,863	89,785	611	2,493	40,627	46,054	359,772	269,266	62,517	27,989	24,439	4,867
3,000-3,499 grams	1,174,494	69,976	-	3,279	27,872	38,825	1,009,983	638,394	252,300	119,289	83,136	11,399
3,500-3,999 grams	976,947	30,292	-	2,007	13,172	15,113	852,876	447,929	263,494	141,453	84,440	9,339
4,000-4,499 grams	297,496	6,298	-	-	2,978	3,320	258,156	116,317	87,234	54,605	30,059	2,983
4,500-4,999 grams	48,330	1,037	-	-	462	575	41,266	17,453	13,858	9,955	5,530	497
5,000 grams or more	5,357	180	-	-	85	95	4,415	2,024	1,372	1,019	683	79
Not stated	3,700	695	484	60	99	52	741	441	188	112	74	2,190
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	1.1	10.3	90.9	42.9	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0
Low birthweight [5]	6.5	41.0	96.3	75.8	46.1	19.1	2.5	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	8.3
	Number											
White, non-Hispanic	2,362,968	244,932	12,074	23,279	114,125	95,454	1,934,498	1,154,600	512,833	267,065	168,723	14,815
Less than 500 grams	2,349	2,300	2,183	105	10	2	2	2	-	-	-	47
500-999 grams	9,951	9,761	6,936	2,500	306	19	78	53	16	9	10	102
1,000-1,499 grams	14,486	13,613	1,653	7,947	3,735	278	683	500	105	78	95	95
1,500-1,999 grams	31,649	26,475	313	6,021	17,524	2,617	4,532	3,782	482	268	382	260
2,000-2,499 grams	97,213	52,323	250	1,843	34,424	15,806	41,713	34,790	4,668	2,255	2,552	625
2,500-2,999 grams	342,874	66,732	397	1,529	29,845	34,961	257,182	194,569	43,106	19,507	16,964	1,996
3,000-3,499 grams	847,967	48,074	-	1,986	17,768	28,320	736,992	469,993	181,757	85,242	58,431	4,470
3,500-3,999 grams	738,192	20,138	-	1,300	8,187	10,651	651,857	343,308	201,049	107,500	62,343	3,854
4,000-4,499 grams	232,986	4,186	-	-	1,895	2,291	204,396	91,869	69,338	43,189	23,053	1,351
4,500-4,999 grams	38,308	698	-	-	297	401	33,110	13,877	11,113	8,120	4,302	198
5,000 grams or more	4,023	120	-	-	50	70	3,337	1,481	1,053	803	529	37
Not stated	2,970	512	342	48	84	38	616	376	146	94	62	1,780
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	1.1	10.5	91.8	45.4	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9
Low birthweight [5]	6.6	42.7	96.6	79.3	49.1	19.6	2.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.8	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Live births by birthweight and percent very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000 –Con.

Birthweight [1] and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Period of gestation [2]										
		Preterm					Term				Postterm	Not stated
		Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28-31 weeks	32-35 weeks	36 weeks	Total 37-41 weeks	37-39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	
	Number											
Black, total	622,598	106,675	10,898	14,076	48,964	32,737	466,913	293,070	115,898	57,945	44,121	4,889
Less than 500 grams	2,442	2,366	2,249	114	3	-	6	5	1	-	3	67
500-999 grams	8,129	7,963	6,052	1,733	166	12	51	37	7	7	3	112
1,000-1,499 grams	8,507	7,921	1,353	4,471	1,930	167	431	317	81	33	63	92
1,500-1,999 grams	15,745	12,848	355	3,096	8,053	1,344	2,512	2,067	300	145	226	159
2,000-2,499 grams	45,955	22,629	236	1,336	14,247	6,810	21,470	17,467	2,665	1,338	1,435	421
2,500-2,999 grams	142,881	26,096	363	1,351	12,081	12,281	107,528	79,157	19,685	8,686	8,226	1,031
3,000-3,499 grams	236,467	18,653	-	1,393	8,632	8,628	197,792	123,758	50,276	23,758	18,401	1,621
3,500-3,999 grams	128,173	6,585	-	562	3,163	2,860	108,620	58,916	33,478	16,226	12,093	875
4,000-4,499 grams	28,749	1,082	-	-	573	509	24,377	11,365	8,087	4,925	3,090	200
4,500-4,999 grams	4,308	190	-	-	86	104	3,572	1,668	1,172	732	503	43
5,000 grams or more	543	18	-	-	9	9	454	238	127	89	63	8
Not stated	699	324	270	20	21	13	100	75	19	6	15	260
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	3.1	17.2	90.8	44.9	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.9
Low birthweight [5]	13.0	50.5	96.4	76.5	49.9	25.5	5.2	6.8	2.6	2.6	3.9	18.4
	Number											
Black, non-Hispanic	604,346	104,375	10,681	13,821	47,922	31,951	452,616	284,631	112,070	55,915	42,684	4,671
Less than 500 grams	2,394	2,318	2,203	112	3	-	6	5	1	-	3	67
500-999 grams	7,976	7,817	5,936	1,706	165	10	50	37	6	7	3	106
1,000-1,499 grams	8,363	7,792	1,321	4,403	1,903	165	424	312	79	33	61	86
1,500-1,999 grams	15,457	12,619	350	3,039	7,915	1,315	2,460	2,025	293	142	221	157
2,000-2,499 grams	45,053	22,199	233	1,317	13,967	6,682	21,041	17,112	2,619	1,310	1,402	411
2,500-2,999 grams	139,478	25,502	374	1,319	11,825	11,984	104,966	77,335	19,160	8,471	8,026	984
3,000-3,499 grams	229,400	18,159	-	1,355	8,417	8,387	191,859	120,158	48,697	23,004	17,835	1,547
3,500-3,999 grams	123,436	6,398	-	550	3,056	2,792	104,584	54,892	32,232	17,460	11,616	838
4,000-4,499 grams	27,503	1,053	-	-	559	494	23,290	10,870	7,715	4,705	2,968	192
4,500-4,999 grams	4,102	182	-	-	82	100	3,407	1,588	1,127	692	474	39
5,000 grams or more	522	18	-	-	9	9	435	226	123	86	61	8
Not stated	662	318	264	20	21	13	94	71	18	5	14	236
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	3.1	17.2	90.8	45.1	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.8
Low birthweight [5]	13.1	50.7	96.4	76.6	50.0	25.6	5.3	6.8	2.7	2.7	4.0	18.6
	Number											
Hispanic [6]	815,868	89,696	4,656	8,866	43,582	32,592	645,011	384,060	171,962	88,969	63,102	18,059
Less than 500 grams	847	772	728	41	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	75
500-999 grams	3,707	3,487	2,593	761	124	9	40	32	4	4	5	175
1,000-1,499 grams	4,779	4,269	680	2,367	1,131	91	319	226	62	31	57	134
1,500-1,999 grams	9,993	7,924	165	1,891	5,080	788	1,638	1,308	221	109	163	268
2,000-2,499 grams	32,921	15,907	146	805	10,177	4,779	15,261	12,302	1,980	979	969	784
2,500-2,999 grams	134,672	22,781	213	983	10,667	10,918	101,684	73,993	19,255	8,436	7,465	2,742
3,000-3,499 grams	321,881	21,772	-	1,298	10,093	10,381	288,973	186,025	69,455	33,493	24,504	6,632
3,500-3,999 grams	233,127	10,127	-	709	5,013	4,405	196,042	102,240	60,735	33,067	21,759	5,199
4,000-4,499 grams	62,537	2,094	-	-	1,084	1,010	52,056	23,868	17,279	10,909	6,830	1,557
4,500-4,999 grams	9,650	340	-	-	167	173	7,845	3,482	2,625	1,738	1,187	278
5,000 grams or more	1,294	58	-	-	34	24	1,039	527	306	206	154	43
Not stated	460	165	131	11	11	12	114	57	40	17	9	172
	Percent											
Very low birthweight [4]	1.1	9.5	88.4	35.8	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1
Low birthweight [5]	6.4	36.1	95.3	66.2	37.9	17.4	2.7	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.9	8.0

- Quantity zero.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
[1] Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the Technical notes.
[2] Expressed in completed weeks.
[3] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[4] Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
[5] Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
[6] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 44. Percent of live births very preterm and preterm and percent of live births of very low birthweight and low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1981-2000

Year	Very preterm[1]						Preterm[2]					
		White		Black				White		Black		
	All races[3]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic[4]	All races[3]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic[4]
2000	1.93	1.55	1.51	4.04	4.09	1.69	11.6	10.6	10.4	17.3	17.4	11.2
1999	1.96	1.57	1.54	4.13	4.18	1.68	11.8	10.7	10.5	17.5	17.6	11.4
1998	1.96	1.57	1.52	4.11	4.15	1.72	11.6	10.5	10.2	17.5	17.6	11.4
1997	1.94	1.53	1.49	4.17	4.19	1.68	11.4	10.2	9.9	17.5	17.6	11.2
1996	1.89	1.48	1.43	4.13	4.17	1.66	11.0	9.8	9.5	17.4	17.5	10.9
1995	1.89	1.46	1.41	4.25	4.29	1.66	11.0	9.7	9.4	17.7	17.8	10.9
1994	1.91	1.45	1.39	4.32	4.36	1.67	11.0	9.6	9.3	18.1	18.2	10.9
1993	1.93	1.45	1.39	4.41	4.45	1.67	11.0	9.5	9.1	18.5	18.6	11.0
1992[7]	1.91	1.40	1.33	4.47	4.50	1.64	10.7	9.1	8.7	18.4	18.5	10.7
1991[7]	1.94	1.41	1.35	4.62	4.65	1.65	10.8	9.1	8.7	18.9	19.0	11.0
1990[8]	1.92	1.39	1.33	4.61	4.63	1.69	10.6	8.9	8.5	18.8	18.9	11.0
1989[9]	1.95	1.41	1.34	4.64	4.68	1.76	10.6	8.8	8.4	18.9	19.0	11.1
1988	1.96	1.42	—	4.72	—	—	10.2	8.5	—	18.7	—	—
1987	1.96	1.44	—	4.81	—	—	10.2	8.5	—	18.4	—	—
1986	1.90	1.41	—	4.47	—	—	10.0	8.4	—	18.0	—	—
1985	1.88	1.42	—	4.37	—	—	9.8	8.2	—	17.8	—	—
1984	1.83	1.38	—	4.22	—	—	9.4	7.9	—	17.1	—	—
1983	1.86	1.40	—	4.34	—	—	9.6	8.0	—	17.7	—	—
1982	1.84	1.40	—	4.22	—	—	9.5	8.0	—	17.4	—	—
1981	1.81	1.37	—	4.13	—	—	9.4	7.9	—	17.3	—	—

Year	Very low birthweight[5]						Low birthweight[6]					
		White		Black				White		Black		
	All races[3]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic[4]	All races[3]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic[4]
2000	1.43	1.14	1.14	3.07	3.10	1.14	7.6	6.5	6.6	13.0	13.1	6.4
1999	1.45	1.15	1.15	3.14	3.18	1.14	7.6	6.6	6.6	13.1	13.2	6.4
1998	1.45	1.15	1.15	3.08	3.11	1.15	7.6	6.5	6.6	13.0	13.2	6.4
1997	1.42	1.13	1.12	3.04	3.05	1.13	7.5	6.5	6.5	13.0	13.1	6.4
1996	1.37	1.09	1.08	2.99	3.02	1.12	7.4	6.3	6.4	13.0	13.1	6.3
1995	1.35	1.06	1.04	2.97	2.98	1.11	7.3	6.2	6.2	13.1	13.2	6.3
1994	1.33	1.02	1.01	2.96	2.99	1.08	7.3	6.1	6.1	13.2	13.3	6.2
1993	1.33	1.01	1.00	2.96	2.99	1.06	7.2	6.0	5.9	13.3	13.4	6.2
1992[7]	1.29	0.96	0.94	2.96	2.97	1.04	7.1	5.8	5.7	13.3	13.4	6.1
1991[7]	1.29	0.96	0.94	2.96	2.97	1.02	7.1	5.8	5.7	13.6	13.6	6.1
1990[8]	1.27	0.95	0.93	2.92	2.95	1.03	7.0	5.7	5.6	13.3	13.3	6.1
1989[9]	1.28	0.95	0.93	2.95	2.97	1.05	7.0	5.7	5.6	13.5	13.6	6.2
1988	1.24	0.93	—	2.86	—	—	6.9	5.7	—	13.3	—	—
1987	1.24	0.94	—	2.79	—	—	6.9	5.7	—	13.0	—	—
1986	1.21	0.93	—	2.73	—	—	6.8	5.7	—	12.8	—	—
1985	1.21	0.93	—	2.71	—	—	6.8	5.7	—	12.6	—	—
1984	1.19	0.93	—	2.60	—	—	6.7	5.6	—	12.6	—	—
1983	1.19	0.92	—	2.60	—	—	6.8	5.7	—	12.6	—	—
1982	1.18	0.91	—	2.56	—	—	6.8	5.6	—	12.6	—	—
1981	1.16	0.91	—	2.52	—	—	6.8	5.7	—	12.7	—	—

— Data not available.

[1] Births of less than 32 completed weeks of gestation.

[2] Births of less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.

[3] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[4] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[5] Less than 1,500 grams (3 lb. 4 oz.).

[6] Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.).

[7] Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

[8] Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

[9] Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 45. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Low birthweight [1]		Birthweight [2]											
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500-999 grams	1,000-1,499 grams	1,500-1,999 grams	2,000-2,499 grams	2,500-2,999 grams	3,000-3,499 grams	3,500-3,999 grams	4,000-4,499 grams	4,500-4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
All races [3]															
All ages	307,030	7.6	4,058,814	5,952	22,797	29,218	60,793	188,270	670,849	1,510,314	1,164,440	340,384	54,748	6,208	4,841
Under 15 years	1,199	14.1	8,519	36	109	134	229	691	2,101	3,372	1,538	261	29	3	16
15-19 years	44,598	9.5	468,990	849	3,472	4,109	8,364	27,804	101,145	188,544	108,500	22,715	2,775	270	443
15 years	2,463	11.3	21,845	49	230	242	474	1,468	5,194	8,860	4,420	803	76	13	16
16 years	5,116	10.5	48,581	114	444	495	982	3,081	11,217	19,668	10,416	1,898	204	25	37
17 years	8,516	9.8	86,783	167	711	816	1,584	5,238	19,101	35,021	19,603	3,981	442	34	85
18 years	12,640	9.5	132,786	213	967	1,167	2,342	7,951	28,686	53,244	30,654	6,528	837	71	126
19 years	15,863	8.9	178,995	306	1,120	1,389	2,982	10,066	36,947	71,751	43,407	9,505	1,216	127	179
20-24 years	77,324	7.6	1,017,806	1,483	5,613	6,877	14,494	48,857	187,016	398,663	272,830	69,979	10,067	1,007	920
25-29 years	72,736	6.7	1,087,547	1,505	5,465	6,762	14,207	44,797	167,531	403,959	327,259	97,462	15,591	1,740	1,269
30-34 years	63,949	6.9	929,278	1,254	4,775	6,478	13,196	38,246	131,673	329,497	290,580	94,397	15,988	1,836	1,349
35-39 years	37,363	8.3	452,057	688	2,643	3,816	8,058	22,158	66,156	154,916	137,051	46,360	8,440	1,106	665
40-44 years	9,025	10.0	90,013	128	672	942	2,032	5,251	14,336	30,032	25,559	8,868	1,787	238	168
45-54 years	836	18.2	4,604	9	48	100	213	466	891	1,331	1,114	342	71	8	11
White, total															
All ages	208,818	6.5	3,194,005	3,265	13,700	19,344	41,848	130,661	478,863	1,174,494	976,947	297,496	48,330	5,357	3,700
Under 15 years	531	12.0	4,439	10	54	46	114	307	977	1,787	935	178	21	2	8
15-19 years	26,730	8.0	333,013	435	1,888	2,433	4,944	17,030	65,554	135,039	84,346	18,553	2,289	218	284
15 years	1,252	9.3	13,487	22	121	118	240	751	2,871	5,583	3,105	599	58	7	12
16 years	2,914	9.0	32,499	54	223	301	565	1,771	6,841	13,320	7,722	1,488	165	23	26
17 years	5,058	8.3	60,800	93	403	468	929	3,165	12,179	24,877	15,061	3,205	339	26	55
18 years	7,735	8.1	95,390	110	527	693	1,418	4,987	18,882	38,530	24,049	5,387	675	59	73
19 years	9,771	7.5	130,837	156	614	853	1,792	6,356	24,781	52,729	34,409	7,874	1,052	103	118
20-24 years	49,539	6.4	772,811	731	3,200	4,237	9,287	32,084	129,625	301,469	222,579	59,412	8,678	852	657
25-29 years	51,059	5.8	874,180	830	3,335	4,640	10,102	32,152	122,581	320,079	278,446	85,767	13,802	1,497	949
30-34 years	46,745	6.1	764,708	750	3,059	4,593	9,859	28,484	99,013	266,505	250,900	84,494	14,344	1,608	1,099
35-39 years	27,077	7.4	368,711	419	1,692	2,685	5,912	16,369	49,740	124,558	117,260	41,002	7,554	968	552
40-44 years	6,482	9.0	72,414	83	435	631	1,474	3,859	10,669	23,974	21,573	7,793	1,577	204	142
45-54 years	655	17.6	3,729	7	37	79	156	376	704	1,083	908	297	65	8	9
White, non-Hispanic															
All ages	155,848	6.6	2,362,968	2,349	9,851	14,486	31,949	97,213	342,874	847,867	738,102	232,988	38,308	4,023	2,970
Under 15 years	223	12.1	1,840	3	22	15	50	133	382	699	434	87	9	2	4
15-19 years	16,764	8.2	204,056	279	1,213	1,549	3,165	10,558	38,919	80,056	53,574	12,783	1,628	148	184
15 years	610	9.6	6,387	10	84	65	106	345	1,326	2,450	1,583	350	41	3	5
16 years	1,580	9.3	17,088	36	132	174	317	931	3,411	6,755	4,298	896	104	15	17
17 years	2,982	8.5	35,286	59	255	276	548	1,844	6,777	14,038	9,088	2,119	232	17	33
18 years	4,947	8.3	59,481	68	350	461	954	3,114	11,513	23,288	15,382	3,783	475	44	51
19 years	6,655	7.8	85,808	106	412	573	1,240	4,324	15,892	33,518	23,213	5,605	776	69	78
20-24 years	34,629	6.6	523,971	509	2,228	3,054	6,481	22,357	86,216	199,482	153,422	42,759	6,382	596	475
25-29 years	38,594	5.9	651,445	603	2,453	3,536	7,739	24,263	89,687	233,871	210,330	66,356	10,773	1,075	759
30-34 years	37,681	6.1	617,371	573	2,357	3,664	8,031	23,056	79,292	212,523	204,886	69,857	11,845	1,255	950
35-39 years	21,963	7.3	302,576	315	1,321	2,104	4,843	13,380	40,228	101,242	97,082	34,480	6,298	784	481
40-44 years	5,207	8.9	58,631	60	329	509	1,187	3,125	8,561	19,211	17,836	6,431	1,316	157	110
45-54 years	557	18.1	3,079	7	28	58	133	331	589	873	746	243	57	6	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000–Con.

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Low birthweight[1]		Birthweight[2]											
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500-999 grams	1,000-1,499 grams	1,500-1,999 grams	2,000-2,499 grams	2,500-2,999 grams	3,000-3,499 grams	3,500-3,999 grams	4,000-4,499 grams	4,500-4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
Black, total															
All ages	80,778	13.0	622,598	2,442	8,129	8,507	15,745	45,955	142,881	236,467	128,173	28,749	4,308	543	599
Under 15 years	636	16.7	3,808	25	52	84	110	365	1,057	1,467	560	72	8	1	7
15-19 years	16,326	13.7	118,954	382	1,488	1,555	3,147	9,754	31,874	46,660	20,296	3,303	345	35	115
15 years	1,132	14.9	7,577	26	99	119	229	659	2,143	2,962	1,154	165	13	5	3
16 years	2,003	14.1	14,243	55	203	176	381	1,188	3,943	5,659	2,279	320	30	1	8
17 years	3,163	13.9	22,798	70	295	315	610	1,873	6,186	8,930	3,820	603	72	4	20
18 years	4,454	13.7	32,581	93	416	442	840	2,663	8,786	12,731	5,534	912	115	10	39
19 years	5,574	13.4	41,755	138	475	503	1,087	3,371	10,816	16,378	7,509	1,303	115	15	45
20-24 years	24,730	12.2	202,596	712	2,265	2,415	4,667	14,671	48,438	79,828	40,073	8,175	1,041	111	200
25-29 years	16,968	12.0	141,968	614	1,888	1,808	3,282	9,376	30,051	53,891	31,802	7,691	1,217	158	190
30-34 years	12,527	13.2	94,808	442	1,442	1,509	2,493	6,641	19,004	34,026	22,142	5,803	1,050	135	121
35-39 years	7,591	15.4	49,295	226	792	889	1,596	4,088	10,021	17,004	10,949	3,078	518	80	54
40-44 years	1,896	17.7	10,699	39	195	236	417	1,009	2,326	3,452	2,270	596	125	23	11
45-54 years	104	22.2	470	2	7	11	33	51	110	139	81	31	4	-	1
Black, non-Hispanic															
All ages	79,243	13.1	604,346	2,394	7,976	8,363	15,457	45,053	139,478	229,400	123,436	27,503	4,102	522	662
Under 15 years	625	16.7	3,736	25	52	83	107	358	1,035	1,441	549	70	8	1	7
15-19 years	16,055	13.9	116,019	372	1,467	1,531	3,090	9,595	31,181	45,458	19,669	3,176	337	35	108
15 years	1,110	15.0	7,397	26	97	117	224	646	2,092	2,900	1,116	159	13	5	2
16 years	1,969	14.2	13,805	52	199	176	374	1,168	3,854	5,516	2,208	309	30	1	8
17 years	3,109	14.0	22,228	70	294	310	601	1,834	6,053	8,697	3,702	575	69	4	19
18 years	4,378	13.8	31,737	91	406	432	826	2,623	8,581	12,395	5,350	875	113	10	35
19 years	5,489	13.5	40,762	133	471	496	1,065	3,324	10,601	15,950	7,293	1,258	112	15	44
20-24 years	24,305	12.3	197,190	699	2,228	2,375	4,603	14,400	47,336	77,679	38,713	7,866	994	107	188
25-29 years	16,639	12.1	137,545	605	1,857	1,778	3,219	9,180	29,337	52,169	30,570	7,334	1,162	149	185
30-34 years	12,263	13.4	91,477	436	1,410	1,481	2,444	6,492	18,471	32,799	21,192	5,520	988	132	112
35-39 years	7,409	15.6	47,577	218	768	873	1,551	3,999	9,733	16,406	10,477	2,934	491	76	51
40-44 years	1,845	17.8	10,347	37	187	231	411	979	2,278	3,313	2,189	572	118	22	10
45-54 years	102	22.5	455	2	7	11	32	50	106	136	77	31	4	-	1
Hispanic[4]															
All ages	52,247	6.4	815,868	847	3,707	4,779	9,993	32,921	134,672	321,881	233,127	62,537	9,650	1,294	460
Under 15 years	314	11.9	2,638	8	30	30	67	179	606	1,109	505	88	12	-	4
15-19 years	9,974	7.7	129,469	158	665	871	1,776	6,504	26,878	55,326	30,734	5,763	652	68	74
15 years	656	9.1	7,187	12	60	54	116	414	1,577	3,157	1,525	245	17	4	6
16 years	1,339	8.6	15,588	20	91	126	253	849	3,471	6,666	3,443	596	59	8	6
17 years	2,089	8.2	25,648	34	143	193	384	1,335	5,463	10,888	5,983	1,092	107	9	17
18 years	2,802	7.8	36,064	44	181	229	470	1,878	7,437	15,354	8,661	1,579	197	14	20
19 years	3,088	6.9	44,982	48	190	269	553	2,028	8,930	19,261	11,122	2,251	272	33	25
20-24 years	14,808	6.0	247,552	214	970	1,189	2,776	9,659	43,456	101,658	68,550	16,446	2,256	251	127
25-29 years	12,210	5.6	218,167	210	870	1,083	2,303	7,744	32,373	84,753	66,509	18,849	2,925	420	128
30-34 years	8,756	6.2	141,493	144	683	904	1,775	5,240	20,084	52,031	43,900	13,915	2,381	344	82
35-39 years	4,908	7.8	62,995	93	364	571	1,016	2,864	9,167	22,291	19,111	6,144	1,175	170	29
40-44 years	1,197	9.2	12,987	20	105	116	261	695	2,002	4,538	3,669	1,284	243	39	15
45-54 years	80	14.1	569	-	10	15	19	36	106	176	149	48	7	2	1

- Quantity zero.

[1] Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

[2] Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in Technical notes.

[3] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[4] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 46. Number and percent of births of low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother:United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence. Low birthweight is birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

State	Number						Percent					
	All races 1	White		Black		Hispanic 2	All races 1	White		Black		Hispanic 2
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic			Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	
United States 3	307,030	208,818	155,648	80,778	79,243	52,247	7.6	6.5	6.6	13.0	13.1	6.4
Alabama	6,166	3,254	3,132	2,861	2,859	123	9.7	7.7	7.8	14.0	14.0	6.5
Alaska	558	312	279	54	42	32	5.6	4.9	4.8	11.7	11.0	5.4
Arizona	5,977	5,095	2,771	355	335	2,315	7.0	6.8	7.0	12.8	12.9	6.7
Arkansas	3,234	2,079	1,939	1,094	1,092	139	8.6	7.2	7.3	13.7	13.8	5.9
California	32,912	24,195	9,795	4,065	3,951	14,375	6.2	5.6	5.7	11.6	11.7	5.6
Colorado	5,488	4,776	3,333	448	435	1,476	8.4	8.0	8.0	14.8	15.0	8.1
Connecticut	3,199	2,428	1,852	630	589	555	7.4	6.8	6.4	12.0	11.9	8.6
Delaware	955	571	504	348	347	66	8.6	7.1	7.2	13.2	13.3	6.5
District of Columbia	908	172	99	720	716	73	11.9	7.4	6.8	14.0	14.0	8.3
Florida	16,255	9,907	7,046	5,843	5,729	2,990	8.0	6.6	6.6	12.3	12.4	6.5
Georgia	11,455	5,547	4,748	5,617	5,555	744	8.6	6.6	6.7	12.7	12.8	5.6
Hawaii	1,308	212	163	49	46	166	7.5	5.3	5.0	10.4	10.5	7.3
Idaho	1,362	1,315	1,113	1	1	194	6.7	6.7	6.5	*	*	7.5
Illinois	14,700	9,168	6,759	4,821	4,797	2,426	7.9	6.4	6.5	14.1	14.1	6.2
Indiana	6,426	5,142	4,857	1,194	1,188	285	7.4	6.7	6.9	12.6	12.7	6.3
Iowa	2,346	2,120	1,993	144	138	118	6.1	5.9	5.9	11.7	11.5	6.5
Kansas	2,740	2,297	1,999	351	348	280	6.9	6.5	6.6	12.2	12.3	5.9
Kentucky	4,601	3,845	3,763	699	698	79	8.2	7.7	7.7	13.7	13.7	7.3
Louisiana	6,993	2,813	2,705	4,060	4,053	111	10.3	7.4	7.4	14.3	14.3	7.3
Maine	820	796	783	11	11	11	6.0	6.0	6.0	*	*	*
Maryland	6,413	2,923	2,637	3,195	3,173	306	8.6	6.4	6.4	12.8	12.9	6.4
Massachusetts	5,712	4,493	3,797	860	749	773	7.1	6.7	6.4	10.7	11.7	8.4
Michigan	10,687	6,855	5,802	3,520	3,477	437	7.9	6.4	6.3	14.5	14.6	6.3
Minnesota	4,138	3,337	3,022	489	483	227	6.1	5.7	5.8	11.0	11.1	5.8
Mississippi	4,694	1,868	1,820	2,783	2,783	46	10.7	7.9	8.0	14.0	14.0	7.4
Missouri	5,798	4,152	3,965	1,517	1,513	171	7.6	6.6	6.6	13.2	13.2	6.4
Montana	678	579	542	3	2	26	6.2	6.1	6.1	*	*	7.9
Nebraska	1,680	1,429	1,232	179	176	173	6.8	6.4	6.4	13.0	13.0	6.7
Nevada	2,222	1,749	1,113	306	291	626	7.2	6.7	7.1	12.9	12.8	6.1
New Hampshire	922	885	794	14	12	17	6.3	6.3	6.1	*	*	*
New Jersey	8,936	5,523	3,995	2,700	2,528	1,646	7.7	6.5	6.2	12.8	13.3	7.3
New Mexico	2,175	1,865	731	65	65	1,141	8.0	8.2	8.1	13.1	13.7	8.2
New York	19,996	12,312	8,163	6,259	5,783	3,904	7.7	6.7	6.5	11.4	12.1	7.3
North Carolina	10,552	6,152	5,394	3,993	3,976	770	8.8	7.1	7.3	13.6	13.6	6.1
North Dakota	489	433	404	8	8	12	6.4	6.5	6.3	*	*	*
Ohio	12,304	8,953	8,649	3,093	3,058	305	7.9	7.0	7.0	13.1	13.0	7.4
Oklahoma	3,705	2,684	2,401	627	620	272	7.5	6.9	7.1	13.1	13.2	6.3
Oregon	2,584	2,254	1,830	112	110	425	5.6	5.4	5.3	11.0	11.0	5.7
Pennsylvania	11,256	8,164	7,459	2,796	2,740	672	7.7	6.7	6.8	13.5	13.6	8.9
Rhode Island	893	697	497	146	[illegible]	135	7.2	6.5	6.4	13.1	13.9	8.5
South Carolina	5,419	2,553	2,393	2,797	[illegible]	107	9.7	7.2	7.2	14.2	14.2	7.4
South Dakota	639	480	467	18	17	10	6.2	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Tennessee	7,345	4,771	4,552	[illegible]	[illegible]	214	9.2	7.8	7.8	14.6	14.6	6.8
Texas	26,754	20,567	9,258	[illegible]	5,170	11,305	7.4	6.7	6.5	12.7	12.7	6.8
Utah	3,115	2,932	2,465	[illegible]	40	462	6.6	6.5	6.4	12.5	12.6	7.8
Vermont	395	381	363	4	4	2	6.1	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Virginia	7,843	4,609	4,134	2,835	2,810	484	7.9	6.5	6.5	12.6	12.6	6.3
Washington	4,513	3,586	2,883	368	350	610	5.6	5.2	5.2	10.6	10.7	5.4
West Virginia	1,739	1,609	1,600	120	119	7	8.3	8.1	8.1	15.4	15.5	*
Wisconsin	4,515	3,459	3,177	866	857	295	6.5	5.8	5.7	13.3	13.3	6.8
Wyoming	516	485	436	6	6	40	8.3	8.3	8.2	*	*	8.6
Puerto Rico	6,399	5,823	—	576	—	—	10.8	10.7	—	12.1	—	—
Virgin Islands	142	28	7	109	94	32	9.1	8.8	*	9.2	8.8	8.8
Guam	257	13	10	5	5	3	7.8	*	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	47	-	—	-	—	—	2.7	*	—	*	—	—
Northern Marianas	114	-	—	-	—	—	8.8	*	—	*	—	—

---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

— Data not available.

- Quantity zero.

[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[3] Excludes data for the territories.

Table 47. Number and percent of births of very low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence. Very low birthweight is birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz)]

State	Number						Percent					
		White		Black				White		Black		
	All races [1]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic [2]	All races [1]	Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic [2]
United States [3]	57,967	36,309	26,786	19,076	18,733	9,333	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	1.1
Alabama	1,273	567	549	699	697	18	2.0	1.3	1.4	3.4	3.4	*
Alaska	80	37	35	11	6	4	0.8	0.6	0.6	*	*	*
Arizona	975	813	420	67	65	389	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.5	1.1
Arkansas	586	342	316	237	236	27	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.0	3.0	1.2
California	6,058	4,390	1,743	964	926	2,640	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.7	1.0
Colorado	819	680	478	99	98	202	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.3	3.4	1.1
Connecticut	691	483	348	189	181	128	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.6	3.7	2.0
Delaware	207	119	103	79	78	17	1.9	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	*
District of Columbia	202	33	17	165	162	17	2.6	1.4	*	3.2	3.2	*
Florida	3,080	1,677	1,133	1,331	1,310	558	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	1.2
Georgia	2,349	967	829	1,349	1,336	123	1.8	1.1	1.2	3.1	3.1	0.9
Hawaii	210	40	28	9	9	30	1.2	1.0	0.9	*	*	1.3
Idaho	221	212	177	-	-	34	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	1.3
Illinois	3,020	1,741	1,269	1,184	1,179	473	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.5	1.2
Indiana	1,192	917	866	269	268	52	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.9	1.0
Iowa	491	434	404	46	42	26	1.3	1.2	1.2	3.7	3.5	1.2
Kansas	537	436	381	91	91	54	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.2	1.1
Kentucky	804	644	625	151	150	19	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9	*
Louisiana	1,364	399	386	946	942	17	2.0	1.0	1.1	3.3	3.3	*
Maine	152	148	145	3	3	3	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Maryland	1,359	530	481	789	789	54	1.8	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.2	1.1
Massachusetts	1,082	802	665	225	207	142	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.8	3.2	1.5
Michigan	2,096	1,233	1,020	815	804	79	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.4	3.4	1.1
Minnesota	727	560	507	111	109	41	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.0
Mississippi	961	316	309	637	637	6	2.2	1.3	1.4	3.2	3.2	*
Missouri	1,094	726	693	351	351	33	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	1.2
Montana	109	90	88	-	-	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Nebraska	303	255	222	32	32	31	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.4	1.2
Nevada	390	304	189	64	61	112	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.7	1.1
New Hampshire	196	186	152	6	5	4	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
New Jersey	1,771	1,027	703	665	631	337	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.2	3.3	1.5
New Mexico	352	297	111	23	23	186	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.6	4.8	1.3
New York	3,922	2,167	1,402	1,545	1,433	767	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.8	3.0	1.4
North Carolina	2,279	1,170	1,033	1,041	1,036	139	1.9	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.5	1.1
North Dakota	89	75	67	2	2	2	1.2	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Ohio	2,280	1,561	1,500	673	664	57	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.8	1.4
Oklahoma	631	437	391	139	137	47	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.9	1.1
Oregon	442	391	313	21	21	82	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.1	1.1
Pennsylvania	2,154	1,473	1,333	647	630	133	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.1	1.8
Rhode Island	180	139	98	40	38	28	1.5	1.3	1.3	3.6	3.8	1.3
South Carolina	1,101	445	415	650	648	32	2.0	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.3	1.4
South Dakota	95	66	66	8	7	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	*	*	*
Tennessee	1,317	740	710	561	561	30	1.7	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.3	0.9
Texas	4,594	3,302	1,486	1,158	1,146	1,814	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.8	1.1
Utah	514	476	398	4	4	79	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	1.3
Vermont	70	69	64	1	1	2	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Virginia	1,578	840	755	670	668	86	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.0	3.0	1.1
Washington	784	595	488	86	86	114	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.5	2.6	1.0
West Virginia	312	294	294	27	27	-	1.5	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.5	*
Wisconsin	841	613	580	198	196	55	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.2
Wyoming	64	61	53	-	-	8	1.0	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	841	779	—	65	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	1.6	—	—
Virgin Islands	35	5	1	30	25	5	2.2	*	*	2.5	2.3	*
Guam	37	3	2	-	-	1	1.0	*	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	5	-	—	-	—	—	*	*	—	*	—	—
Northern Marianas	12	-	—	-	—	—	*	*	—	*	—	—

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.
- Quantity zero.
--- Data not available.
[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.
[3] Excludes data for the territories.

Table 48. Live births with selected abnormal conditions of the newborn and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified abnormal condition per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Abnormal condition and race of mother	All births [1]	Abnormal condition reported	Age of mother							Not stated [2]
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	
All races [3]										
Anemia	4,058,814	3,902	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	70,746
Birth injury [4]	3,670,754	10,195	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	74,557
Fetal alcohol syndrome [5]	3,989,488	137	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	71,840
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	4,058,814	24,204	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.0	7.1	70,746
Meconium aspiration syndrome	4,058,814	7,581	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	70,746
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes [6]	3,937,773	85,015	22.0	22.6	21.4	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.7	79,694
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer [6]	3,937,773	36,258	9.4	11.0	9.3	8.8	8.8	10.0	12.8	79,694
Seizures	4,058,814	2,071	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	70,746
White										
Anemia	3,194,005	2,866	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	53,944
Birth injury [4]	2,862,192	8,402	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	57,183
Fetal alcohol syndrome [5]	3,134,215	92	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	54,969
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	3,194,005	19,549	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.3	53,944
Meconium aspiration syndrome	3,194,005	5,402	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	53,944
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes [6]	3,127,776	68,867	22.5	23.3	21.7	22.4	22.6	22.9	24.3	61,051
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer [6]	3,127,776	27,771	9.1	10.6	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.7	12.3	61,051
Seizures	3,194,005	1,637	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	53,944
B										
Anemia	622,598	789	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	8,824
Birth injury [4]	579,913	867	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	*	9,207
Fetal alcohol syndrome [5]	616,096	30	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	8,867
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	622,598	3,848	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.7	8,824
Meconium aspiration syndrome	622,598	1,706	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.9	8,824
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes [6]	582,895	11,908	20.8	20.2	19.9	21.0	21.5	23.6	22.2	9,895
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer [6]	582,895	6,911	12.1	12.2	11.0	11.6	13.1	14.2	18.8	9,895
Seizures	622,598	335	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	*	8,824

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified abnormal condition.

[2] No response reported for the abnormal conditions item.

[3] Includes races other than white and black.

[4] Nebraska and Texas do not report this condition.

[5] Wisconsin does not report this condition.

[6] New York City does not report this condition.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race, see Technical notes.

Table 49. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births [1]	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother							Not stated [2]
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	
All races [3]										
Anencephalus	4,031,591	425	10.7	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.2	11.8	*	61,744
Spina bifida/Meningocele	4,031,591	822	20.7	21.3	24.9	18.1	19.8	18.8	*	61,744
Hydrocephalus	4,031,591	940	23.7	31.6	22.7	22.5	21.4	21.9	37.9	61,744
Microcephalus	4,031,591	284	7.2	9.9	7.2	6.1	7.0	7.0	*	61,744
Other central nervous system anomalies	4,031,591	822	20.7	23.4	22.0	19.0	19.0	21.3	27.0	61,744
Heart malformations	4,031,591	4,958	124.9	114.2	112.8	118.6	122.3	168.0	200.2	61,744
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	4,031,591	5,484	138.1	136.7	135.3	134.1	134.9	152.0	188.3	61,744
Rectal atresia/stenosis	4,031,591	333	8.4	11.2	7.9	7.1	8.4	8.1	*	61,744
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	4,031,591	481	12.1	12.5	10.1	10.4	12.1	18.5	21.6	61,744
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	4,031,591	1,180	29.7	73.6	40.6	18.9	15.2	18.1	24.9	61,744
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	4,031,591	1,185	29.9	32.8	31.0	24.4	29.9	34.8	41.1	61,744
Malformed genitalia	4,031,591	3,344	84.2	76.6	83.7	83.9	85.1	87.1	110.4	61,744
Renal agenesis	4,031,591	547	13.8	11.6	13.6	13.6	14.7	13.6	*	61,744
Other urogenital anomalies	4,031,591	3,943	99.3	94.9	95.9	101.2	97.6	106.3	120.1	61,744
Cleft lip/palate	4,031,591	3,259	82.1	79.0	86.4	83.6	73.6	84.4	106.0	61,744
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	4,031,591	3,460	87.2	108.0	104.7	79.0	72.9	74.6	87.6	61,744
Clubfoot	4,031,591	2,271	57.2	64.6	60.8	58.3	49.9	52.0	64.9	61,744
Diaphragmatic hernia	4,031,591	427	10.8	10.9	11.3	9.9	10.6	11.8	*	61,744
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	4,031,591	8,614	217.0	235.1	229.0	209.9	204.1	213.3	222.9	61,744
Down's syndrome	4,031,591	1,863	46.9	26.4	24.8	27.1	41.7	107.9	376.5	61,744
Other chromosomal anomalies	4,031,591	1,575	39.7	30.7	32.4	32.4	39.3	65.1	128.8	61,744
White										
Anencephalus	3,171,115	337	10.8	10.0	10.6	11.6	10.4	11.6	*	46,966
Spina bifida/Meningocele	3,171,115	647	20.7	23.7	26.0	16.9	19.2	19.4	*	46,966
Hydrocephalus	3,171,115	745	23.8	32.8	22.8	22.0	22.4	23.3	33.6	46,966
Microcephalus	3,171,115	223	7.1	10.9	7.9	6.2	6.3	5.8	*	46,966
Other central nervous system anomalies	3,171,115	665	21.3	28.6	22.0	19.3	18.3	22.5	29.6	46,966
Heart malformations	3,171,115	3,964	126.9	114.9	113.2	120.3	123.4	171.6	212.4	46,966
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	3,171,115	4,342	139.0	139.6	140.6	134.8	132.8	148.8	181.5	46,966
Rectal atresia/stenosis	3,171,115	259	8.3	9.7	7.4	7.5	8.5	8.3	*	46,966
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	3,171,115	409	13.1	14.6	11.0	11.4	12.4	19.1	*	46,966
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	3,171,115	905	29.0	82.7	41.3	18.3	13.0	13.6	*	46,966
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	3,171,115	956	30.6	34.7	31.9	24.5	31.0	34.4	47.1	46,966
Malformed genitalia	3,171,115	2,828	90.5	85.1	91.6	88.0	90.8	91.2	123.7	46,966
Renal agenesis	3,171,115	447	14.3	12.5	14.2	13.7	15.6	13.3	*	46,966
Other urogenital anomalies	3,171,115	3,343	107.0	102.2	105.0	108.1	104.0	113.4	135.8	46,966
Cleft lip/palate	3,171,115	2,786	89.2	94.9	97.6	89.1	78.6	83.2	114.3	46,966
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	3,171,115	1,909	61.1	71.8	67.0	57.8	56.7	54.3	67.2	46,966
Clubfoot	3,171,115	1,949	62.4	74.5	66.5	63.5	54.2	52.7	63.2	46,966
Diaphragmatic hernia	3,171,115	364	11.7	11.9	11.9	10.7	11.2	13.6	*	46,966
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	3,171,115	5,736	183.6	193.7	191.5	177.3	179.4	178.8	194.9	46,966
Down's syndrome	3,171,115	1,630	52.2	31.6	27.4	30.3	44.3	117.2	410.0	46,966
Other chromosomal anomalies	3,171,115	1,280	41.0	29.5	33.4	33.2	41.3	66.8	130.4	46,966

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2000 –Con.

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births [1]	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother							Not stated [2]
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	
Black										
Anencephalus	622,100	62	10.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,329
Spina bifida/Meningocele	622,100	144	23.4	16.5	22.0	26.4	33.1	*	*	7,329
Hydrocephalus	622,100	160	26.0	28.1	24.0	27.1	21.4	*	*	7,329
Microcephalus	622,100	47	7.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,329
Other central nervous system anomalies	622,100	115	18.7	*	22.0	18.4	22.4	*	*	7,329
Heart malformations	622,100	730	118.7	105.7	110.0	116.9	129.2	162.2	*	7,329
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	622,100	707	115.0	106.5	103.0	114.8	117.4	162.2	199.4	7,329
Rectal atresia/stenosis	622,100	52	8.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,329
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	622,100	46	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,329
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	622,100	229	37.2	50.4	38.0	25.0	35.2	41.1	*	7,329
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	622,100	166	27.0	30.5	26.5	25.7	26.7	*	*	7,329
Malformed genitalia	622,100	355	57.7	47.9	54.0	67.7	58.7	63.6	*	7,329
Renal agenesis	622,100	77	12.5	*	12.5	*	*	*	*	7,329
Other urogenital anomalies	622,100	385	62.6	73.5	54.5	67.0	56.6	67.7	*	7,329
Cleft lip/palate	622,100	283	46.0	38.8	44.5	47.8	36.3	80.1	*	7,329
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	622,100	1,417	230.5	208.0	256.5	218.2	216.7	234.0	262.9	7,329
Clubfoot	622,100	249	40.5	40.4	39.0	34.9	32.0	65.7	*	7,329
Diaphragmatic hernia	622,100	49	8.0	*	10.0	*	*	*	*	7,329
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	622,100	1,987	323.2	298.0	312.5	334.4	328.8	383.9	335.4	7,329
Down's syndrome	622,100	154	25.0	*	15.5	15.7	29.9	51.3	272.0	7,329
Other chromosomal anomalies	622,100	179	29.1	24.8	23.5	26.4	32.0	51.3	*	7,329

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified congenital anomaly.

2 No response reported for the congenital anomalies item.

3 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Excludes data for New Mexico, which did not report congenital anomalies. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see Technical notes.

Table 50. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Plurality and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years: Total	15-19 years: 15-17 years	15-19 years: 18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-54 years
	Number										
All live births											
All races [1]	4,058,814	8,519	468,990	157,209	311,781	1,017,806	1,087,547	929,278	452,057	90,013	4,604
White, total	3,194,005	4,439	333,013	106,786	226,227	772,811	874,180	764,708	368,711	72,414	3,729
White, non-Hispanic	2,362,968	1,840	204,058	58,759	145,297	523,971	651,445	617,371	302,576	58,631	3,078
Black, total	622,598	3,808	118,954	44,618	74,336	202,596	141,966	94,808	49,295	10,699	470
Black, non-Hispanic	604,346	3,736	116,019	43,520	72,499	197,190	137,545	91,477	47,577	10,347	455
Hispanic [2]	815,868	2,638	129,469	48,423	81,046	247,552	218,167	141,493	62,993	12,987	569
Live births in single deliveries											
All races [1]	3,932,573	8,401	461,430	155,013	306,417	994,973	1,055,143	892,549	430,743	85,568	3,766
White, total	3,094,219	4,383	328,163	105,407	222,756	757,193	848,539	733,674	350,728	68,552	2,987
White, non-Hispanic	2,281,129	1,824	200,935	57,960	142,975	512,693	630,695	590,506	286,845	55,230	2,401
Black, total	601,451	3,750	116,434	43,851	72,583	196,054	136,595	90,808	47,035	10,345	430
Black, non-Hispanic	583,667	3,680	113,530	42,766	70,764	190,773	132,299	87,577	45,391	10,001	416
Hispanic [2]	798,739	2,596	127,765	47,848	79,917	243,274	213,457	137,593	60,922	12,607	525
Live births in twin deliveries											
All races [1]	118,916	115	7,452	2,178	5,274	22,383	30,628	33,873	19,648	4,071	746
White, total	93,235	56	4,765	1,364	3,401	15,289	24,046	28,407	16,486	3,522	664
White, non-Hispanic	76,018	16	3,071	790	2,281	11,023	19,339	24,486	14,365	3,103	615
Black, total	20,628	55	2,500	764	1,736	6,444	5,250	3,841	2,165	340	31
Black, non-Hispanic	20,173	53	2,469	751	1,718	6,319	5,123	3,744	2,103	332	30
Hispanic [2]	16,470	42	1,669	569	1,100	4,204	4,545	3,682	1,953	341	34
Live births in higher order multiple deliveries [3]											
All races [1]	7,325	3	10	18	90	450	1,776	2,856	1,666	374	92
White, total	6,551	-	8	15	70	329	1,595	2,627	1,497	340	78
White, non-Hispanic	5,821	-	5	9	41	255	1,411	2,379	1,366	298	62
Black, total	521	3	2	3	17	98	123	159	95	14	9
Black, non-Hispanic	506	3	2	3	17	98	123	156	83	14	9
Hispanic [2]	659	-	3	6	29	74	165	218	118	39	10
	Ratio per 1,000 live births										
All multiple births											
All races [1]	31.1	13.9	16	14.0	17.2	22.4	29.8	39.5	47.1	49.4	182.0
White, total	31.2	12.6	14	12.9	15.3	20.2	29.3	40.6	48.8	53.3	199.0
White, non-Hispanic	34.6	*	15	13.6	16.0	21.5	31.9	43.5	52.0	58.0	219.9
Black, total	34.0	15.2	21	17.2	23.6	32.3	37.8	42.2	45.8	33.1	85.1
Black, non-Hispanic	34.2	15.0	21	17.3	23.9	32.5	38.1	42.6	45.9	33.4	85.7
Hispanic [2]	21.0	15.9	13	11.9	13.9	17.3	21.6	27.6	32.9	29.3	77.3
Twin births											
All races [1]	29.3	13.5	15	13.9	16.9	22.0	28.2	36.5	43.5	45.2	162.0
White, total	29.2	12.6	14	12.8	15.0	19.8	27.5	37.1	44.7	48.6	178.1
White, non-Hispanic	32.2	*	15	13.4	15.7	21.0	29.7	39.7	47.5	52.9	199.8
Black, total	33.1	14.4	21	17.1	23.4	31.8	37.0	40.5	43.9	31.8	66.0
Black, non-Hispanic	33.4	14.2	21	17.3	23.7	32.0	37.2	40.9	44.2	32.1	65.9
Hispanic [2]	20.2	15.9	12	11.8	13.6	17.0	20.8	26.0	31.0	26.3	59.8
	Ratio per 100,000 live births										
Higher order multiple births [3]											
All races [1]	180.5	*	23	*	28.9	44.2	163.3	307.3	368.5	415.5	1998.3
White, total	205.1	*	25	*	30.9	42.6	182.5	343.5	406.0	469.5	2091.7
White, non-Hispanic	246.3	*	24	*	28.2	48.7	216.6	385.3	451.5	508.3	2014.3
Black, total	83.7	*	16	*	*	48.4	86.6	167.7	192.7	*	*
Black, non-Hispanic	83.7	*	17	*	*	49.7	89.4	170.5	174.5	*	*
Hispanic [2]	80.8	*	27	*	35.8	29.9	75.6	154.1	187.3	300.3	*

- Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.
[1] Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
[2] Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.
[3] Births in greater than twin deliveries.

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 2000 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of States that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for States not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality, Technical Appendix (78). Information on the percent of records with missing information for maternal and infant characteristics included in this report is shown by State in table I. Data are not shown for the variables race, age, and marital status of mother. Missing data are imputed in these cases; see separate sections in the Technical notes for more information.

Age of mother

Age of mother is computed in most cases from the mother's and infant's dates of birth as reported on the birth certificate. The mother's age is directly reported by five States (Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming) and American Samoa. From 1964 to 1996, mother's age was edited for ages 10–49 years. Births reported to occur to mothers younger than age 10 or older than age 49 years had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous record with the same race and total birth order (total of live births and fetal deaths). Beginning in 1997, age of mother is imputed for ages 9 years or under and 55 years or over. A review and verification of unedited birth data for 1996 showed that the vast majority of births reported as occurring to women aged 50 years and over were to women aged 50–54 years. The numbers of births to women aged 50–54 years are too small for computing age-specific birth rates. These births have been included with births to women aged 45–49 years for computing birth rates.

In 2000 age of mother was not reported on 0.02 percent of the records; for these records age of mother was imputed according to the last record with the same race and total birth order.

Race and Hispanic origin

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS started tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate.

Trend data by race shown in this report are by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. In order to facilitate continuity and analysis of the data, trend tables showing data for years prior to 1980 show data for both race of mother and race of child for 1980. This makes it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text discussions of data by race are based on tabulations by race of mother. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

The factors influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of the mother have been discussed in detail elsewhere (121). They include the 1989 revision of the birth certificate, which includes many more health questions that are directly associated with the mother. In these instances, it is more appropriate to tabulate births by the mother's race. A second factor has been the increasing incidence of interracial parentage. In 2000, 5.3 percent of births were to parents of different races compared with just 1.9 percent for 1980. A third factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother is the large proportion of births with race of father not stated, 14 percent in 2000. Although this proportion declined slightly in the 1990s, it is still higher than in 1979, 11 percent. The high proportion of records with the father's race not reported reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried women; in many such cases, no information is reported on the father. These births are already assigned the race of the mother because there is no alternative. Tabulating all births by race of mother, therefore, provides for a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races.

Race of mother is reported by all registration areas in eight categories: white, black, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and "other" Asian or Pacific Islander (API). In addition, 11 States (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia) report data on API subgroups included in the "other" API category (Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Guamanian, and remaining API). A report on births in 1992 to women in these API subgroups has been published (122).

In 2000 race of mother was not reported for 0.5 percent of births. In these cases, if the race of the father was known, the race of the father was assigned to the mother. When information was not available for either parent, the race of the mother was imputed according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother. This was necessary for just 0.4 percent of births in 2000. Hispanic origin and race are reported independently on the birth certificate, as noted previously. Data for Hispanic subgroups are shown in most cases for five groups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic. In tabulations of birth data by race only, data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race. In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for persons of Hispanic origin are not further classified by race because the vast majority of births to Hispanic women are reported as white. In these tabulations, data for non-Hispanic persons are classified according to the race of the mother because there are substantial differences in fertility and maternal and infant health between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women.

Items asking for the Hispanic origin of the mother and the father have been included on the birth certificates of all States and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993 (8). Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas do not collect this information. The percent of records for which Hispanic origin of the parents was not reported in 2000 is shown by State in table I.

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State and territory, 2000

[By place of residence]

Area	All births	Place of birth	Attendant at birth	Mother's birthplace	Father's age	Father's race	Hispanic origin	
							Mother	Father
Total of reporting areas[1]	4,058,814	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.7	14.4	1.1	14.1
Alabama	63,299	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.0	22.0	0.1	21.9
Alaska	9,974	0.1	0.1	0.8	13.2	14.6	3.6	15.4
Arizona	85,273	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.3	20.6	1.3	21.1
Arkansas	37,783	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.3	20.5	0.3	19.9
California	531,959	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	6.8	0.6	6.2
Colorado	65,438	–	–	0.4	8.3	8.8	0.1	8.9
Connecticut	43,026	–	0.0	0.2	10.4	11.7	2.2	12.2
Delaware	11,051	–	0.0	0.3	29.7	30.6	0.2	29.6
District of Columbia	7,666	–	–	0.1	41.8	50.2	0.4	41.6
Florida	204,125	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.8	17.0	0.1	18.3
Georgia	132,644	0.0	0.0	0.2	17.5	18.7	1.4	18.6
Hawaii	17,551	–	–	0.1	9.4	9.5	0.1	9.1
Idaho	20,366	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.7	11.4	0.5	10.5
Illinois	185,036	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.8	15.4	0.0	15.4
Indiana	87,699	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.1	13.1	0.4	13.1
Iowa	38,266	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.8	14.1	0.6	14.2
Kansas	39,666	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.0	10.6	1.1	11.5
Kentucky	56,029	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.2	22.1	0.1	22.0
Louisiana	67,898	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.5	21.6	0.1	21.6
Maine	13,603	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	12.4	0.3	8.7
Maryland	74,316	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.2	12.8	0.3	10.6
Massachusetts	81,614	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	7.4	0.7	6.8
Michigan	136,171	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.2	17.6	6.4	22.3
Minnesota	67,604	–	0.2	0.2	8.9	11.8	3.8	14.4
Mississippi	44,075	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.8	22.7	0.1	22.8
Missouri	76,463	–	–	0.2	17.0	18.3	0.1	17.9
Montana	10,957	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.6	10.4	3.4	13.2
Nebraska	24,646	–	–	0.0	11.9	13.0	2.0	13.7
Nevada	30,829	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.4	19.9	1.0	18.1
New Hampshire	14,609	–	–	0.0	5.6	8.1	4.2	11.6
New Jersey	115,632	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.5	10.3	0.4	9.3
New Mexico	27,223	0.0	–	1.7	26.5	26.0	0.0	26.0
New York	258,737	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.3	14.7	4.5	18.0
North Carolina	120,311	–	0.0	0.0	16.2	16.2	0.1	16.2
North Dakota	7,676	–	–	0.1	9.0	9.5	2.8	12.2
Ohio	155,472	0.0	0.0	1.6	15.3	15.5	0.2	2.0
Oklahoma	49,782	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.2	17.5	0.9	17.5
Oregon	45,804	–	0.0	0.1	9.8	3.4	0.3	3.9
Pennsylvania	146,281	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.4	4.7	0.5	3.8
Rhode Island	12,505	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.3	13.8	6.1	18.2
South Carolina	56,114	0.0	–	0.2	27.9	27.9	0.1	27.9
South Dakota	10,345	–	–	0.0	13.3	13.4	0.1	13.8
Tennessee	79,611	–	–	0.1	15.3	15.0	0.1	15.5
Texas	363,414	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.6	14.8	0.4	14.8
Utah	47,353	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.2	9.6	0.4	9.4
Vermont	6,500	0.0	–	0.2	8.5	13.5	2.6	15.6
Virginia	98,938	–	0.0	0.1	16.6	18.7	0.2	16.9
Washington	81,036	0.0	0.1	0.5	10.8	14.0	2.8	14.7
West Virginia	20,865	0.3	0.0	0.2	12.6	13.1	0.3	13.2
Wisconsin	69,326	–	–	0.1	28.8	28.0	0.0	29.9
Wyoming	6,253	–	–	0.1	13.0	13.4	0.1	13.3
Puerto Rico	59,333	–	0.1	–	3.3	4.1	---	---
Virgin Islands	1,564	–	0.1	–	19.7	21.5	2.6	20.9
Guam	3,776	0.1	1.6	0.7	20.1	20.5	1.9	20.0
American Samoa	1,731	–	0.1	0.1	35.5	36.0	---	---
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	1,431	0.1	1.0	0.0	8.0	10.3	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State and territory, 2000—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Educational attainment of mother	Live-birth order	Length of gestation	Month prenatal care began	Number of prenatal visits
Total of reporting areas[1]	1.5	0.4	1.1	2.7	3.7
Alabama	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6
Alaska	3.0	1.1	0.4	3.5	4.4
Arizona	2.3	0.4	0.1	2.0	4.4
Arkansas	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.3	2.5
California	1.4	0.1	[2]5.7	1.7	3.3
Colorado	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5
Connecticut	2.3	5.7	0.2	3.4	5.9
Delaware	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
District of Columbia	7.7	0.0	0.5	17.1	18.6
Florida	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.2
Georgia	2.0	0.4	0.2	4.3	3.7
Hawaii	0.5	0.0	2.5	2.4	2.5
Idaho	2.9	0.5	0.4	2.8	3.3
Illinois	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.1	2.3
Indiana	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.9
Iowa	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.4
Kansas	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1
Kentucky	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.5
Louisiana	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Maine	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8
Maryland	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.7	4.5
Massachusetts	0.5	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.8
Michigan	2.4	0.4	0.2	4.5	5.8
Minnesota	2.3	0.4	0.8	5.7	5.4
Mississippi	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6
Missouri	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.0	3.4
Montana	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
Nebraska	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
Nevada	2.6	0.7	0.9	4.9	7.1
New Hampshire	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	2.0
New Jersey	3.3	0.1	0.1	4.3	5.4
New Mexico	3.7	1.2	0.4	4.9	4.8
New York	1.6	0.1	0.3	6.1	3.9
North Carolina	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
North Dakota	0.2	–	0.1	0.8	0.7
Ohio	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.7	2.8
Oklahoma	1.1	0.2	3.4	8.7	10.7
Oregon	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Pennsylvania	2.7	0.7	0.3	4.4	6.0
Rhode Island	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.8	2.0
South Carolina	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1
South Dakota	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Tennessee	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.0
Texas	2.1	1.1	0.9	3.4	7.5
Utah	1.5	0.7	0.1	3.0	3.7
Vermont	1.2	0.5	0.1	4.6	2.4
Virginia	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
Washington	7.5	2.5	1.2	7.8	10.8
West Virginia	0.6	0.1	0.4	4.1	2.7
Wisconsin	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Wyoming	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Puerto Rico	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Virgin Islands	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.7
Guam	1.7	1.8	0.4	2.5	2.5
American Samoa	---	–	---	---	---
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands	31.4	25.4	10.4	13.2	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State and territory, 2000—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Birthweight	5-minute Apgar score	Medical risk factors	Tobacco use	Alcohol use	Weight gain
Total of reporting areas[1]	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	7.7
Alabama	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.5
Alaska	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	7.4
Arizona	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.1	13.6
Arkansas	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	7.1
California	0.0	---	0.0	---	---	---
Colorado	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.4
Connecticut	0.0	2.0	8.6	4.6	4.8	13.5
Delaware	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0
District of Columbia	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	13.5
Florida	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.8
Georgia	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	9.0
Hawaii	0.8	4.6	17.5	0.1	0.1	10.1
Idaho	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	7.8
Illinois	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.0
Indiana	0.5	0.4	0.3	[4]0.3	0.4	2.7
Iowa	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.8	6.7
Kansas	0.0	0.3	[3]0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Kentucky	0.2	0.4	15.0	4.1	4.8	9.2
Louisiana	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.5
Maine	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.6	1.9
Maryland	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	5.9
Massachusetts	1.7	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.4	2.8
Michigan	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.4	2.4	9.4
Minnesota	0.1	0.7	6.5	6.0	6.1	18.7
Mississippi	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.3
Missouri	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.9
Montana	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.7
Nebraska	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Nevada	0.1	1.2	7.5	1.6	1.8	9.7
New Hampshire	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.2
New Jersey	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	6.1
New Mexico	0.2	3.6	0.1	1.2	1.3	6.9
New York	0.1	0.2	1.8	[4]0.2	0.2	7.1
North Carolina	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.7
North Dakota	0.1	0.2	0.2	[5]0.2	0.6	2.4
Ohio	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.0
Oklahoma	0.3	3.8	17.5	13.0	13.2	22.4
Oregon	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.9
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	9.8
Rhode Island	0.3	0.3	6.8	1.5	1.7	12.1
South Carolina	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.3	0.0	[5]0.3	[5]0.3	1.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	7.1
Texas	0.1	---	[6]1.5	1.6	1.6	15.7
Utah	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.4
Vermont	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.4
Virginia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Washington	0.4	0.6	15.0	4.5	12.0	25.5
West Virginia	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	10.6
Wisconsin	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2
Wyoming	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.7
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Virgin Islands	0.2	2.7	3.1	0.9	1.0	10.3
Guam	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.8	6.0
American Samoa	–	---	---	---	---	---
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands	10.1	12.6	---	[5]45.8	[5]46.0	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State and territory, 2000—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Obstetric procedures	Complications of labor and/or delivery	Method of delivery	Abnormal conditions of newborn	Congenital anomalies
Total of reporting areas[1]	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.5
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Alaska	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.6	1.8
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Arkansas	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Connecticut	8.2	8.8	1.2	13.0	13.4
Delaware	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	–	–	0.1	–	–
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	7.9	7.8	0.4	17.7	19.0
Idaho	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Indiana	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Iowa	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Kentucky	4.4	15.4	4.5	22.4	22.3
Louisiana	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	2.5	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.8
Michigan	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Minnesota	5.3	6.5	2.7	7.3	7.3
Mississippi	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	0.3	[7]0.1	0.1
Nevada	1.4	3.3	0.7	3.6	3.8
New Hampshire	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
New Jersey	0.1	0.6	0.6	9.4	1.1
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	---
New York	0.2	0.4	0.4	[8]1.4	1.4
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.2
Ohio	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Oklahoma	15.5	17.4	13.2	19.4	19.5
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Rhode Island	6.3	6.6	0.4	11.4	11.7
South Carolina	0.0	–	0.5	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Texas	0.0	[9]0.0	0.6	[7]0.0	0.1
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7
Virginia	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Washington	11.1	14.4	0.4	14.6	14.8
West Virginia	0.2	0.9	0.3	3.1	2.2
Wisconsin	0.0	0.1	0.0	[10]0.1	0.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1.3	4.3	1.5	3.8	3.7
Guam	1.3	1.6	0.7	3.7	4.5
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands	---	---	17.0	---	---

---

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05. – Quantity zero. --- Data not available.

[1] Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

[2] California reports date last normal menses began but does not report clinical estimate of gestation. [3] Kansas does not report Rh sensitization.

[4] Indiana and New York State report tobacco use but do not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day in standard categories; data for New York City are reported in standard categories.

[5] South Dakota and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas report tobacco and alcohol use but do not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day or the average number of drinks per week.

[6] Texas does not report genital herpes and uterine bleeding. [7] Nebraska and Texas do not report birth injury.

[8] New York city does not report assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes and assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more.

[9] Texas does not report anesthetic complications and fetal distress. [10] Wisconsin does not report fetal alcohol syndrome.

Marital status

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994–96, birth certificates in 45 States and the District of Columbia included a question about the mother's marital status. Beginning in 1997, the marital status of women giving birth in California and Nevada is determined by a direct question in the birth registration process. Beginning June 15, 1998, Connecticut discontinued inferring the mother's marital status and added a direct question on mother's marital status to the State's birth certificate.

In the two States (Michigan and New York) which use inferential procedures to compile birth statistics by marital status in 2000, a birth is inferred as nonmarital if any of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, is present: a paternity acknowledment was received or the father's name is missing. In recent years, a number of States have extended their efforts to identify the fathers when the parents are not married in order to enforce child support obligations. The presence of a paternity acknowledgment therefore is the most reliable indicator that the birth is nonmarital in the States not reporting this information directly; this is now the key indicator in the nonreporting States. Details of the changes in reporting procedures are described in previous reports (31, 123)

The mother's marital status was not reported in 2000 on 0.05 percent of the birth records in the 48 States and the District of Columbia where this information is obtained by a direct question. Marital status was imputed as "married" for these records.

Tobacco use

Beginning in 2000, data on whether or not the mother smoked during pregnancy is available for all States (except California) and the District of Columbia. These areas comprised 87 percent of U.S. births in 2000. Data on the number of cigarettes smoked daily were available in a comparable format for 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Indiana and New York State (except for New York City) reported information on number of cigarettes smoked in a format that was inconsistent with the NCHS standard **(see figure I)**. South Dakota did not report this information. The areas reporting on the number of cigarettes smoked comprised 81 percent of U.S. births in 2000.

Gestation

The primary measure used to determine the gestational age of the newborn is the interval between the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. It is subject to error for several reasons, including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of postconception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage. These data are edited for LMP-based gestational ages that are clearly inconsistent with the infant's plurality and birthweight (see below), but reporting problems for this item persist and may occur more frequently among some subpopulations and among births with shorter gestations (124, 125).

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes an item, "clinical estimate of gestation," that was compared with length of gestation computed from the date the LMP began when the latter appeared to be inconsistent with birthweight. This was done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 5.0 percent of the births in 2000 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 97 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 3 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for fewer than 420 births or 0.01 percent of all birth records in 2000. The levels of the adjustments in 2000 data were similar to those for 1999 and earlier years (27).

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

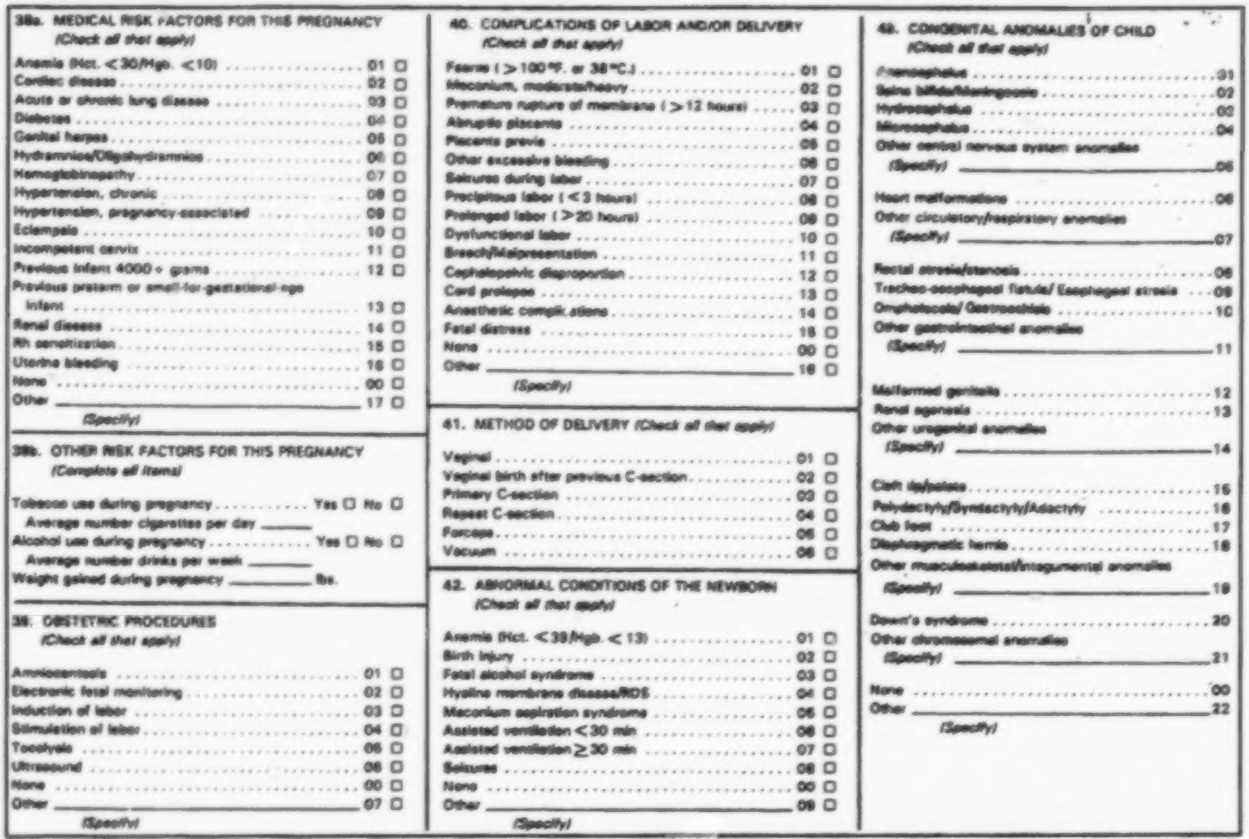
Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less
500–999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz–2 lb 3 oz
1,000–1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz–3 lb 4 oz
1,500–1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz–4 lb 6 oz
2,000–2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz–5 lb 8 oz
2,500–2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz–6 lb 9 oz
3,000–3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz–7 lb 11 oz
3,500–3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz–8 lb 13 oz
4,000–4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz–9 lb 14 oz
4,500–4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz–11 lb 0 oz
5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

Method of delivery

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean section rate or *total cesarean* rate is computed as the percent of all births that were delivered by cesarean section. The *primary cesarean* rate is a measure that relates the number of women having a first cesarean delivery to all women giving birth who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes all births less those with method of delivery classified as repeat cesarean, vaginal birth after previous cesarean, or method not stated. The rate for *vaginal birth after previous cesarean* (VBAC) delivery is computed by relating all VBAC deliveries to the sum of VBAC and repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean section. The proportion of cesarean deliveries among births in Hawaii in 1999 and 2000 is believed to be substantially understated because of incomplete reporting of method of delivery in some hospitals.

Computations of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. The percent of records with missing information for



38a. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY
(Check all that apply)

Anemia (Hct. <30/Hgb. <10) 01 ☐
Cardiac disease 02 ☐
Acute or chronic lung disease 03 ☐
Diabetes 04 ☐
Genital herpes 05 ☐
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios 06 ☐
Hemoglobinopathy 07 ☐
Hypertension, chronic 08 ☐
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated 09 ☐
Eclampsia 10 ☐
Incompetent cervix 11 ☐
Previous infant 4000+ grams 12 ☐
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant 13 ☐
Renal disease 14 ☐
Rh sensitization 15 ☐
Uterine bleeding 16 ☐
None 00 ☐
Other ________ 17 ☐
(Specify)

38b. OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY
(Complete all items)

Tobacco use during pregnancy Yes ☐ No ☐
Average number cigarettes per day ______
Alcohol use during pregnancy Yes ☐ No ☐
Average number drinks per week ______
Weight gained during pregnancy ______ lbs.

39. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES
(Check all that apply)

Amniocentesis 01 ☐
Electronic fetal monitoring 02 ☐
Induction of labor 03 ☐
Stimulation of labor 04 ☐
Tocolysis 05 ☐
Ultrasound 06 ☐
None 00 ☐
Other ________ 07 ☐
(Specify)

40. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY
(Check all that apply)

Febrile (>100°F. or 38°C.) 01 ☐
Meconium, moderate/heavy 02 ☐
Premature rupture of membrane (>12 hours) 03 ☐
Abruptio placenta 04 ☐
Placenta previa 05 ☐
Other excessive bleeding 06 ☐
Seizures during labor 07 ☐
Precipitous labor (<3 hours) 08 ☐
Prolonged labor (>20 hours) 09 ☐
Dysfunctional labor 10 ☐
Breech/Malpresentation 11 ☐
Cephalopelvic disproportion 12 ☐
Cord prolapse 13 ☐
Anesthetic complications 14 ☐
Fetal distress 15 ☐
None 00 ☐
Other ________ 16 ☐
(Specify)

41. METHOD OF DELIVERY *(Check all that apply)*

Vaginal 01 ☐
Vaginal birth after previous C-section 02 ☐
Primary C-section 03 ☐
Repeat C-section 04 ☐
Forceps 05 ☐
Vacuum 06 ☐

42. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN
(Check all that apply)

Anemia (Hct. <39/Hgb. <13) 01 ☐
Birth injury 02 ☐
Fetal alcohol syndrome 03 ☐
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS 04 ☐
Meconium aspiration syndrome 05 ☐
Assisted ventilation <30 min 06 ☐
Assisted ventilation ≥30 min 07 ☐
Seizures 08 ☐
None 00 ☐
Other ________ 09 ☐
(Specify)

43. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF CHILD
(Check all that apply)

Anencephalus 01
Spina bifida/Meningocele 02
Hydrocephalus 03
Microcephalus 04
Other central nervous system anomalies
(Specify) ________ 05

Heart malformations 06
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies
(Specify) ________ 07

Rectal atresia/stenosis 08
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia 09
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis 10
Other gastrointestinal anomalies
(Specify) ________ 11

Malformed genitalia 12
Renal agenesis 13
Other urogenital anomalies
(Specify) ________ 14

Cleft lip/palate 15
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly 16
Club foot 17
Diaphragmatic hernia 18
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies
(Specify) ________ 19

Down's syndrome 20
Other chromosomal anomalies
(Specify) ________ 21

None 00
Other ________ 22
(Specify)

Figure I. Selected maternal and infant health items from the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth

each item is shown by State in table I. The median number of prenatal visits also excludes births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median years of school completed and the median number of prenatal visits were based on ungrouped data. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 2000 shown in tables 1, 3–6, 8, 9, 13, 14, A, and B are based on populations projected from the 1990 census, estimated as of July 1, 2000. These populations are shown in tables II and III. The population estimates have been provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (7) and are based on the 1990 census counts by race and age, which were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget racial categories and historical categories for birth data, and, in the case of age, to reflect age as of the census reference date. The modification procedures are described in detail in a census report (126).

The United States and State-level birth and fertility rates in this report are based on estimates projected from the 1990 census because detailed populations based on the 2000 census were not available when this report was prepared. A comparison of summary 2000 census results and the estimates for 2000 used in this report indicates that the total U.S. Hispanic population used for this report is 8 percent lower than the population based on the 2000 census (5, 6, 7). The underestimate for Hispanic women aged 15–44 years is 9.5 percent (compared with an underestimate of 2 percent for all women aged 15–44 years). Therefore, the birth and fertility rates for Hispanic women presented here are overstated because the population base is too small. There may be similar, but less pronounced effects for other population groups. When the necessary population estimates based on the 2000 census and intercensal estimates become available, population-based rates for the 1990s and 2000 will be recalculated and presented in an upcoming report. Meanwhile, considerable caution should be used in interpreting the rates and trends for the Nation and States, particularly for Hispanic women.

Birth and fertility rates by State shown in table 10 are based on State-level population estimates projected from the 1990 census provided by the U.S. Census Bureau that are consistent with the U.S. populations (127). Rates by State shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Birth and fertility rates by month shown in table 15 are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 2000 estimates (from the 1990 census). Rates for unmarried women shown in tables 17 and 18 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 2000 provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (128) which have been adjusted to July 2000 population levels (7) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (31, 123). The 2000 population levels are consistent with the 1990 census. Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic popu- [illegible]own in tables 6, 8, 9, and 14, are based on estimates of the

Table II. Estimated total population by race, and estimated female population by age and race: United States, 2000

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	All races	White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total population	275,264,999	226,251,833	35,303,751	2,436,153	11,273,262
Female population					
15–44 years	60,146,999	48,047,382	8,680,567	583,839	2,835,211
10–14 years	9,706,209	7,610,334	1,559,834	124,756	411,285
15–19 years	9,664,870	7,631,816	1,498,480	118,762	415,812
15–17 years	5,729,543	4,518,713	885,650	73,152	252,028
18–19 years	3,935,327	3,113,103	612,830	45,610	163,784
20–24 years	9,066,402	7,161,306	1,405,107	100,539	399,450
25–29 years	8,959,887	7,030,314	1,347,898	94,023	487,652
30–34 years	9,870,937	7,849,214	1,405,543	89,234	526,946
35–39 years	11,192,512	9,054,231	1,532,338	91,750	514,193
40–44 years	11,392,391	9,320,501	1,491,201	89,531	491,158
45–49 years	10,120,736	8,362,422	1,256,277	76,181	425,856

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See reference 7.

NOTE: These population counts are projected from the 1990 Census; see Technical notes.

Table III. Estimated total population by specified Hispanic origin and estimated female population by age and specified Hispanic origin and by race for women of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic[1]	Total[2]	White	Black
Total population	32,463,770	21,505,303	2,874,227	1,287,754	6,796,474	242,801,229	196,654,437	33,474,968
Female population								
15–44 years	7,703,905	5,057,093	689,766	234,314	1,722,730	52,443,094	41,040,881	8,241,003
10–14 years	1,406,780	942,944	133,250	33,129	296,460	8,300,429	6,330,079	1,477,492
15–19 years	1,371,244	955,228	117,025	38,685	260,304	8,293,626	6,385,230	1,422,606
15–17 years	807,007	564,134	67,455	24,726	150,693	4,922,536	3,786,352	840,736
18–19 years	564,237	391,094	49,570	13,959	109,611	3,371,090	2,598,878	581,870
20–24 years	1,340,883	924,162	105,339	31,219	280,164	7,725,519	5,936,373	1,332,486
25–29 years	1,277,634	897,767	111,310	28,216	240,314	7,682,253	5,865,078	1,278,164
30–34 years	1,298,026	842,743	122,135	43,715	289,434	8,572,911	6,671,374	1,329,300
35–39 years	1,293,793	777,253	119,129	51,022	346,384	9,898,719	7,879,910	1,454,874
40–44 years	1,122,325	659,920	114,828	41,457	306,130	10,270,066	8,302,916	1,423,771
45–49 years	889,617	532,651	90,400	47,007	219,560	9,231,119	7,555,369	1,203,157

[1] Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census (reference 129). Totals for Hispanic population and non-Hispanic population by race are consistent with figures in reference 7.

NOTE: These population counts are projected from the 1990 Census; see Technical notes.

total Hispanic population as of July 1, 2000 (7). Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates that are presented in table III in the Technical notes (129). More information about the populations for Hispanic subgroups is presented elsewhere (6).

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order. This procedure is done separately by race.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin of mother not stated (1.1 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers (see table I). In computing the rates, the census-based populations with origin not stated are imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Age of father—Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried women (table I). In computing birth rates by age of father, births where age of father is not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year age classification of mother. This procedure is followed because, while father's age is missing on 14 percent of the birth certificates; nearly one third of these were on records where the mother is a teenager. This distribution procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution that is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

Graphic presentation

Trend data shown in figures 2, 3, 5, and 11 are plotted using a logarithmic scale. This approach is taken to facilitate comparison of the relative change in rates over time for each series of rates as well as the differentials among rates for different series. The trend lines in figure 2, for example, show that women aged 40–44 years experienced the most change of any group over the period, and also that they had the greatest increase in rates since 1985.

Random variation and significance testing for natality data

The number of births reported for an area is essentially a complete count, because more than 99 percent of all births are registered. Although this number is not subject to sampling error, it may be affected by nonsampling errors in the registration process such as mistakes in recording the mother's residence or age during the registration process.

When the number of births is used for analytic purposes (that is, the comparison of numbers, rates, and percents over time, for different areas, or between different groups), the number of events that actually occurred can be thought of as one outcome in a large series of possible results that *could have* occurred under the same (or similar) circumstances. When considered in this way, the number of births is subject to random variation and a probable range of values may be estimated from the actual figures according to certain statistical assumptions.

The confidence interval is the range of values for the number of births, birth rates, or percent of births that you could expect in 95 out of 100 cases. The confidence limits are the end points of this range of values (the highest and lowest values). Confidence limits tell you how much the number of events or rates could vary under the same (or similar) circumstances.

Confidence limits for numbers, rates, and percents can be estimated from the actual number of vital events. Procedures differ for rates and percents and also differ depending on the number of births on which these statistics are based. Below are detailed procedures and examples for each type of case.

When the number of vital events is large, the distribution is assumed to follow a normal distribution (where the relative standard error is small). When the number of events is small and the probability of the event is small, the distribution is assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. Considerable caution should be observed in interpreting the occurrence of infrequent events.

95-percent confidence limits for numbers fewer than 100

When the number of births is fewer than 100 and the rate is small, the data are assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution (130). Confidence limits are estimated using the following formulas:

Lower limit = $B \times L$

Upper limit = $B \times U$

where

B = number of births
L = value in table IV that corresponds to the number of events B
U = value in table IV that corresponds to the number of events B

Example

Suppose that the number of first births to American Indian women aged 40–44 years was 47. The confidence limits for this number would be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lower limit} &= B \times L\\ &= 47 \times 0.73476\\ &= 35\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Upper limit} &= B \times U\\ &= 47 \times 1.32979\\ &= 63\end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual number of first births to American Indian women aged 40–44 years would lie between 35 and 63.

95-percent confidence limits for numbers of 100 or more

When the number of events is greater than 100, the data are assumed to approximate a normal distribution. Formulas for 95-percent confidence limits are:

Lower limit = $B - (1.96 \times \sqrt{B})$

Upper limit = $B + (1.96 \times \sqrt{B})$

where

B = number of births

Example

Suppose that the number of first births to white women aged 40–44 years was 14,108. The 95-percent confidence limits for this number would be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lower limit} &= 14{,}108 - (1.96 \times \sqrt{14{,}108})\\ &= 14{,}108 - 233\\ &= 13{,}875\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Upper limit} &= 14{,}108 + (1.96 \times \sqrt{14{,}108})\\ &= 14{,}108 + 233\\ &= 14{,}341\end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual number of first births to white women aged 40–44 years would lie between 13,875 and 14,341.

Computing confidence intervals for rates

The same statistical assumptions can be used to estimate the variability in birth rates. Again, one formula is used for rates based on numbers of events less than 100, and another formula for rates based on numbers of 100 or greater. For our purposes, assume that the denominators of these rates (the population estimates) have no error. While this assumption is technically correct *only* for denominators based on the census that occurs every 10 years, the error in

Table IV. Values of *L* and *U* for calculating 95-percent confidence limits for numbers of events and rates when the number of events is less than 100

N	*L*	*U*	*N*	*L*	*U*
1	0.02532	5.57164	51	0.74457	1.31482
2	0.12110	3.61234	52	0.74685	1.31137
3	0.20622	2.92242	53	0.74907	1.30802
4	0.27247	2.56040	54	0.75123	1.30478
5	0.32470	2.33367	55	0.75334	1.30164
6	0.36698	2.17658	56	0.75539	1.29858
7	0.40205	2.06038	57	0.75739	1.29562
8	0.43173	1.97040	58	0.75934	1.29273
9	0.45726	1.89831	59	0.76125	1.28993
10	0.47954	1.83904	60	0.76311	1.28720
11	0.49920	1.78928	61	0.76492	1.28454
12	0.51671	1.74680	62	0.76669	1.28195
13	0.53246	1.71003	63	0.76843	1.27943
14	0.54671	1.67783	64	0.77012	1.27698
15	0.55969	1.64935	65	0.77178	1.27458
16	0.57159	1.62394	66	0.77340	1.27225
17	0.58254	1.60110	67	0.77498	1.26996
18	0.59266	1.58043	68	0.77654	1.26774
19	0.60207	1.56162	69	0.77806	1.26556
20	0.61083	1.54442	70	0.77955	1.26344
21	0.61902	1.52861	71	0.78101	1.26136
22	0.62669	1.51401	72	0.78244	1.25933
23	0.63391	1.50049	73	0.78384	1.25735
24	0.64072	1.48792	74	0.78522	1.25541
25	0.64715	1.47620	75	0.78656	1.25351
26	0.65323	1.46523	76	0.78789	1.25165
27	0.65901	1.45495	77	0.78918	1.24983
28	0.66449	1.44528	78	0.79046	1.24805
29	0.66972	1.43617	79	0.79171	1.24630
30	0.67470	1.42756	80	0.79294	1.24459
31	0.67945	1.41942	81	0.79414	1.24291
32	0.68400	1.41170	82	0.79533	1.24126
33	0.68835	1.40437	83	0.79649	1.23965
34	0.69253	1.39740	84	0.79764	1.23807
35	0.69654	1.39076	85	0.79876	1.23652
36	0.70039	1.38442	86	0.79987	1.23499
37	0.70409	1.37837	87	0.80096	1.23350
38	0.70766	1.37258	88	0.80203	1.23203
39	0.71110	1.36703	89	0.80308	1.23059
40	0.71441	1.36172	90	0.80412	1.22917
41	0.71762	1.35661	91	0.80514	1.22778
42	0.72071	1.35171	92	0.80614	1.22641
43	0.72370	1.34699	93	0.80713	1.22507
44	0.72660	1.34245	94	0.80810	1.22375
45	0.72941	1.33808	95	0.80906	1.22245
46	0.73213	1.33386	96	0.81000	1.22117
47	0.73476	1.32979	97	0.81093	1.21992
48	0.73732	1.32585	98	0.81185	1.21868
49	0.73981	1.32205	99	0.81275	1.21746
50	0.74222	1.31838			

intercensal population estimates is usually small, difficult to measure, and therefore not considered. (See however, discussion of "population denominators" earlier in the Technical notes.)

95-percent confidence limits for rates based on fewer than 100 events

When the number of events in the numerator is less than 20, an asterisk is shown in place of the rate because there were too few births to compute a statistically reliable rate. When the number of events in the numerator is greater than 20 but less than 100, the confidence interval for a rate can be estimated using the two formulas that follow and the values in table IV.

Lower limit = $R \times L$

Upper limit = $R \times U$

where

R = birth rate
L = value in table IV that corresponds to the number of events B
U = value in table IV that corresponds to the number of events B

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for American Indian women aged 40–44 years was 0.50 per 1,000, based on 47 births in the numerator. Using table IV:

Lower limit = 0.50 x 0.73476 = 0.37

Upper limit = 0.50 x 1.32979 = 0.66

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual first birth rate for American Indian women aged 40–44 years lies between 0.37 and 0.66.

95-percent confidence limits for rates when the numerator is 100 or more

In this case, use the following formula for the birth rate R based on the number of births B:

$$\text{Lower limit} = R - [1.96 \times (R/\sqrt{B})]$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = R + [1.96 \times (R/\sqrt{B})]$$

where

R = the birth rate
B = the number of births

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for white women aged 40–44 years was 1.55 per 1,000, based on 14,108 births in the numerator. Therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lower limit} &= 1.55 - [1.96 \times (1.55/\sqrt{14{,}108})]\\ &= 1.55 - 0.026\\ &= 1.52\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Upper limit} &= 1.55 + [1.96 \times (1.55/\sqrt{14{,}108})]\\ &= 1.55 + 0.026\\ &= 1.58\end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual first birth rate for white women aged 40–44 years lies between 1.52 and 1.58.

Computing 95-percent confidence intervals for percents

In many instances we need to compute the confidence intervals for percents. Percents derive from a binomial distribution. As with birth rates, an asterisk will be shown for any percent that is based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator. We easily compute a 95-percent confidence interval for a percent when the following conditions are met:

$$B \times p \geq 5 \text{ and } B \times q \geq 5$$

where

B = number of births in the denominator
p = percent divided by 100
$q = 1 - p$

For natality data, these conditions will be met except for very rare events in small subgroups. If the conditions are *not* met, the variation in the percent will be so large as to render the confidence intervals meaningless. When these conditions are met, the 95-percent confidence interval can be computed using the normal approximation of the binomial. The 95-percent confidence intervals are computed by the following formulas:

$$\text{Lower limit} = p - [1.96 \times (\sqrt{p \times q/B})]$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = p + [1.96 \times (\sqrt{p \times q/B})]$$

where

p = percent divided by 100
$q = 1 - p$
B = number of births in the denominator

Example

Suppose that the percent of births to Hispanic women in Arizona that were to unmarried women was 49.7 percent. This was based on 14,751 births in the numerator and 29,682 births in the denominator. First we test to make sure we can use the normal approximation of the binomial:

$$29{,}682 \times .497 = 14{,}752$$
$$29{,}682 \times (1 - 0.497) = 29{,}682 \times 0.503 = 14{,}930$$

Both 14,752 and 14,930 are greater than 5 so we can proceed. The 95-percent confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lower limit} &= 0.497 - [1.96 \times (\sqrt{.497 \times .503/29{,}682})]\\ &= 0.497 - 0.006\\ &= 0.491 \text{ or } 49.1 \text{ percent}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Upper limit} &= 0.497 + [1.96 \times (\sqrt{.497 \times .503/29{,}682})]\\ &= 0.497 + 0.006\\ &= 0.503 \text{ or } 50.3 \text{ percent}\end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual percent of births to unmarried Hispanic women in Arizona lies between 49.1 and 50.3 percent.

Significance testing

One or both of the rates is based on fewer than 100 cases

To compare two rates, when one or both of those rates are based on less than 100 cases, you first compute the confidence intervals for both rates. Then you check to see if those intervals overlap. If they do overlap, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent level. If they do not overlap, the difference is indeed "statistically significant."

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for American Indian women aged 40–44 years was 0.70 per 1,000 in year X and 0.50 in year Y. Is the rate for year X significantly higher than the rate for year Y? The two rates are based on 63 events in year X and 47 events in year Y. Both rates are based on fewer than 100 events; therefore, the first step is to compute the confidence intervals for both rates.

	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Year X	0.54	0.90
Year Y	0.37	0.66

These two confidence intervals overlap. Therefore, the first birth rate for American Indian women aged 40–44 years in year X is not significantly higher (at the 95-percent confidence level) than the rate in year Y.

Both rates are based on 100 or more events

When both rates are based on 100 or more events, the difference between the two rates, irrespective of sign (+/–), is considered statistically significant if it exceeds the statistic in the formula below. This statistic equals 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between two rates.

$$1.96\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1}+\frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

where

R_1 = first rate
R_2 = second rate
N_1 = first number of births
N_2 = second number of births

If the difference is **greater** than this statistic, then the difference would occur by chance less than 5 times out of 100. If the difference is **less than or equal** to this statistic, the difference might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100. We say that the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Example

Is the first birth rate for black women aged 40–44 years (1.08 per 1,000) significantly lower than the comparable rate for white women (1.55)? Both rates are based on more than 100 births (1,535 for black women and 14,108 for white women). The difference between the rates is 1.55 – 1.08 = .47. The statistic is then calculated as follows:

$$1.96\sqrt{\frac{1.08^2}{1{,}535}+\frac{1.55^2}{14{,}108}}$$

$$= 1.96 \times \sqrt{([1.166/1{,}535] + [2.403/14{,}108])}$$
$$= 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.00076 + 0.00017}$$
$$= 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.00093}$$
$$= 1.96 \times 0.03$$
$$= 0.06$$

The difference between the rates (0.47) is greater than this statistic (0.6). Therefore, the difference is statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Testing differences between two percents

When testing the difference between two percents, both percents must meet the following conditions:

$B \times p \geq 5$ and $B \times q \geq 5$

where

B = number of births in the denominator
p = percent divided by 100
$q = 1 - p$

When both percents meet these conditions then the difference between the two percents is considered statistically significant if it is **greater** than the statistic in the formula below. This statistic equals 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between two percents.

$$1.96\sqrt{p(1-p)\left(\frac{1}{B_1}+\frac{1}{B_2}\right)}$$

where

B_1 = number of births in the denominator for the first percent
B_2 = number of births in the denominator for the second percent

$$p = \frac{B_1 p_1 + B_2 p_2}{B_1 + B_2}$$

p_1 = the first percent
p_2 = the second percent

Example

Is the percent of births to unmarried Hispanic women higher in New Mexico (50.2) than in Arizona (49.7)? Suppose that the number in the denominator was 13,714 in New Mexico and 29,682 in Arizona. The necessary conditions are met for both percents (calculations not shown). The difference between the two percents is 0.502 – 0.497 = 0.005. The statistic is then calculated as follows:

$$1.96\sqrt{0.499(0.501)(0.000106609)} = 1.96 \times \sqrt{0.000026652}$$
$$= 1.96 \times 0.005162563$$
$$= 0.010$$

The difference between the percents (0.005) is less than this statistic (0.010). Therefore, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Information on computing confidence intervals for and testing differences between rates for Hispanic subgroups is available elsewhere (4).

Definitions of medical terms

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes several maternal and infant health items in checkbox format, including obstetric procedures, medical risk factors, complications of labor and delivery, abnormal conditions of the newborn, and congenital anomalies of the child (**figure I**). The definitions that follow are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials for the National Association of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems, formerly known as the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (131).

Medical risk factors for this pregnancy

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 10.0 g/dL during pregnancy or a hematocrit of less than 30 percent during pregnancy.

Cardiac disease—Disease of the heart.

Acute or chronic lung disease—Disease of the lungs during pregnancy.

Diabetes—Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset, and gestational diabetes during pregnancy.

Genital herpes—Infection of the skin of the genital area by herpes simplex virus.

Hydramnios/oligohydramnios—Any noticeable excess (hydramnios) or lack (oligohydramnios) of amniotic fluid.

Hemoglobinopathy—A blood disorder caused by alteration in the genetically determined molecular structure of hemoglobin (example: sickle cell anemia).

Hypertension, chronic—Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90 diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated—An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm Hg systolic or 15 mm Hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation.

Eclampsia—The occurrence of convulsions and/or coma unrelated to other cerebral conditions in women with signs and symptoms of preeclampsia.

Incompetent cervix—Characterized by painless dilation of the cervix in the second trimester or early in the third trimester of pregnancy, with premature expulsion of membranes through the cervix and ballooning of the membranes into the vagina, followed by rupture of the membranes and subsequent expulsion of the fetus.

Previous infant 4,000+ grams—The birth weight of a previous live-born child was over 4,000+ grams (8 pounds 14 ounces).

Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant—Previous birth of an infant prior to term (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) or of an infant weighing less than the tenth percentile for gestational age using a standard weight for age chart.

Renal disease—Kidney disease.

Rh sensitization—The process or state of becoming sensitized to the Rh factor as when an Rh-negative woman is pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus.

Uterine bleeding—Any clinically significant bleeding during the pregnancy taking into consideration the stage of pregnancy; any second or third trimester bleeding of the uterus prior to the onset of labor.

Obstetric procedures

Amniocentesis—Surgical transabdominal perforation of the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid to be used in the detection of genetic disorders, fetal abnormalities, and fetal lung maturity.

Electronic fetal monitoring—Monitoring with external devices applied to the maternal abdomen or with internal devices with an electrode attached to the fetal scalp and a catheter through the cervix into the uterus, to detect and record fetal heart tones and uterine contractions.

Induction of labor—The initiation of uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labor by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery.

Stimulation of labor—Augmentation of previously established labor by use of oxytocin.

Tocolysis—Use of medications to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of pregnancy and, therefore, avoid a preterm birth.

Ultrasound—Visualization of the fetus and the placenta by means of sound waves.

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Febrile—A fever greater than 100 degrees F. or 38 C. occurring during labor and/or delivery.

Meconium, moderate/heavy—Meconium consists of undigested debris from swallowed amniotic fluid, various products of secretion, excretion and shedding by the gastrointestinal tract; moderate to heavy amounts of meconium in the amniotic fluid noted during labor and/or delivery.

Premature rupture of membranes (more than 12 hours)—Rupture of the membranes at any time during pregnancy and more than 12 hours before the onset of labor.

Abruptio placenta—Premature separation of a normally implanted placenta from the uterus.

Placenta previa—Implantation of the placenta over or near the internal opening of the cervix.

Other excessive bleeding—The loss of a significant amount of blood from conditions other than abruptio placenta or placenta previa.

Seizures during labor—Maternal seizures occurring during labor from any cause.

Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)—Extremely rapid labor and delivery lasting less than 3 hours.

Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)—Abnormally slow progress of labor lasting more than 20 hours.

Dysfunctional labor—Failure to progress in a normal pattern of labor.

Breech/malpresentation—At birth, the presentation of the fetal buttocks rather than the head, or other malpresentation.

Cephalopelvic disproportion—The relationship of the size, presentation, and position of the fetal head to the maternal pelvis which prevents dilation of the cervix and/or descent of the fetal head.

Cord prolapse—Premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor before the fetus is delivered.

Anesthetic complications—Any complication during labor and/or delivery brought on by an anesthetic agent or agents.

Fetal distress—Signs indicating fetal hypoxia (deficiency in amount of oxygen reaching fetal tissues).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 13.0 g/dL or a hematocrit of less than 39 percent.

Birth injury—Impairment of the infant's body function or structure due to adverse influences which occurred at birth.

Fetal alcohol syndrome—A syndrome of altered prenatal growth and development occurring in infants born of women who consumed excessive amounts of alcohol during pregnancy.

Hyaline membrane disease/RDS—A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline membranes and incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth.

Meconium aspiration syndrome—Aspiration of meconium by the fetus or newborn affecting the lower respiratory system.

Assisted ventilation (less than 30 minutes)—A mechanical method of assisting respiration for newborns with respiratory failure.

Assisted ventilation (30 minutes or more)—Newborn placed on assisted ventilation for 30 minutes or longer.

Seizures—A seizure of any etiology.

Congenital anomalies of child

Anencephalus—Absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

Spina bifida/meningocele—Developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.

Hydrocephalus—Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain with consequent enlargement of the cranium.

Microcephalus—A significantly small head.

Other central nervous system anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system.

Heart malformations—Congenital anomalies of the heart.

Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Rectal atresia/stenosis—Congenital absence, closure, or narrowing of the rectum.

Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia—An abnormal passage between the trachea and the esophagus; esophageal atresia is the congenital absence or closure of the esophagus.

Omphalocele/Gastroschisis—An omphalocele is a protrusion of variable amounts of abdominal viscera from a midline defect at the base of the umbilicus. In gastroschisis, the abdominal viscera protrude through an abdominal wall defect, usually on the right side of the umbilical cord insertion.

Other gastrointestinal anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal system.

Malformed genitalia—Congenital anomalies of the reproductive organs.

Renal agenesis—One or both kidneys are completely absent.

Other urogenital anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the organs concerned in the production and excretion of urine, together with organs of reproduction.

Cleft lip/palate—Cleft lip is a fissure or elongated opening of the lip; cleft palate is a fissure in the roof of the mouth. These are failures of embryonic development.

Polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly—Polydactyly is the presence of more than five digits on either hands and/or feet; syndactyly is having fused or webbed fingers and/or toes; adactyly is the absence of fingers and/or toes.

Club foot—Deformities of the foot, which is twisted out of shape or position.

Diaphragmatic hernia—Herniation of the abdominal contents through the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity usually resulting in respiratory distress.

Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the muscles, skeleton, or skin.

Down's syndrome—The most common chromosomal defect with most cases resulting from an extra chromosome (trisomy 21).

Other chromosomal anomalies—All other chromosomal aberrations.

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics of reports published in the past 5 years include Hispanic origin births (8); twin and triplet births (110, 111); teenage birth rates by State (9); cesarean deliveries (85), attendant at birth, place of delivery, and obstetric procedures (76, 77); births to unmarried mothers (31); trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates (10, 11), and trends in smoking (45).

Contents

- Abstract 1
- Highlights 2
- Introduction 3
- Methods 3
- Demographic characteristics 4
  - Births and birth rates 4
  - Sex ratio 7
  - Month of birth 8
  - Day of the week of birth 8
  - Births to unmarried women 9
  - Age of father 10
  - Educational attainment 10
- Maternal lifestyle and health characteristics 10
  - Weight gain 10
  - Medical risk factors 11
  - Tobacco use during pregnancy 11
  - Alcohol use during pregnancy 12
- Medical services utilization 12
  - Prenatal care 12
  - Obstetric procedures 13
  - Complications of labor and/or delivery 14
  - Attendant at birth and place of delivery 14
  - Method of delivery 14
- Infant health characteristics 15
  - Period of gestation 15
  - Birthweight 16
  - Apgar score 18
  - Abnormal conditions of the newborn 18
  - Congenital anomalies 18
  - Multiple births 18
- References 20
- List of detailed tables 23
- Guide to tables 25
- Technical notes 88

Suggested citation

Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no. 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.

National Center for Health Statistics

Director, Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D.
Deputy Director, Jack R. Anderson

Division of Vital Statistics

Director, Mary Anne Freedman

To receive this publication regularly, contact the National Center for Health Statistics by calling 301-458-4636. E-mail: nchsquery@cdc.gov
Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchs/

Copyright information

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782-2003

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2002-1120
PRS 02-0135 (2/2002)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

MEDIA MAIL-
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CDC/NCHS
PERMIT NO. G-284